Since 1905

The Middlebury Campus

Vol. LXVIII No. 11 /2 Entered as second class matter Middlebury, Vt. 05753 Thurs., Feb. 1, 1973

Symposium Questions Library Facilities

By CURT VIEBRANZ

On January 24th, a small but interested group of students and faculty were present in Proctor Lounge for a discussion on the Egbert Starr Library and the Science Center Library. The discussion centered around remarks by Mr. John McKenna, the head librarian and Mr. Robert Buckeye, head of acquisitions at the Library. These two gentlemen fielded questions from the floor and also talked about the feasibility of certain student suggestions.

A few students seemed concerned about the lack of variety of newspapers in the Library, and asked if more couldn't be ordered. Mr. McKenna explained that the papers are not delivered daily because of the rural setting of the college, and therefore some papers, such as the London Times or the Chicago Tribune would only be useful for research purposes. The Library has, in the past, ordered daily papers from other parts of the country, but it was found that these papers were not read very often.

Perhaps the most important thing on the students' minds seemed to be the hours which the Library was open. Once again the Vermont environment works against us. It is very difficult to find professional help to keep the Library staffed later at night or earlier on Sundays. It is also impossible to rely on student help because most students will not work during exam week which is the most crucial time of year for added hours. Mr. McKenna did feel that it would be possible to secure help for earlier opening on Sunday mornings.

There is also a general feeling among students and faculty that the College should hire a full time Librarian for the Science Center. This might alleviate some of the problems of theft in the Science Center Library, and it would also mean that students would have someone to turn to if they could not find a specific book.

In the past, a monthly list has been published of new acquisitions in the Library. This was discontinued because of lack of funds. However, Mr. McKenna felt certain that this policy would be reinstituted as soon as funds were made available. Mr. Buckeye also told the audience that the Library was presently processing around eightly per cent of student requests. This, of course, means that students can take constructive action when they find that a certain book is not in the Library.

Another very important item which was brought out at the meeting was Mr. Rothrock's availability to help individual students with reference work. Students who are working on theses or term papers and cannot find information on a certain

continued on p. 3

Kindleberger Speaks on Multinational Corporations

By JESSE ISHIKAWA

Large international corporations can serve as agents of worldwide wealth redistribution. This was one unusual point made by MIT Professor of Economics C. P. Kindleberger in a talk last week. Entitled "The Economics and Politics of Multinational Corporation," the lecture was directed towards a small group in Munroe faculty lounge.

Kindleberger, a noted authority in his field, opened his talk with a listing of the advantages big industrial corporations have in the international economic world. "The advantages are technology, more efficiency in marketing, and a very good credit reputation." Because of General Motors' high credit rating abroad, he said, GM could borrow more money from Belgian banks than many native companies could.

Accordingly, he said, "the big corporation may be more efficient when the material handled is bulky, as in the case of oil; when technology changes are rapid and in marketing methods."

Kindleberger defined "defensive investing" as "guarding your turn by attacking." An example of this, he said, resulted when Shell Oil branched out into Great Britain after a British petroleum company expanded its market to include the United States. He attacked such practices as "wasteful."

Kindleberger said that large international corporations could "factorilize equality" throughout the world by raising labor wages in countries where they are traditionally low, and reducing them where they are high.

Such a wealth redistribution plan, he said, "raises the world's welfare, but decreases labor's at home." Opposition, then, would come mainly from labor, he predicted, adding that "we think that our loss is more important than the world's gain."

Arguments for tariffs and interference with foreign investment are often made for non-economic reasons, Kindleberger said. One argument he discussed was nationalism. "Nationalism is like a public park," he declared. "It's a nice thing to have, but you have to pay for it." Although he said he could sympathize with the nationalistic movement in Canada, "it's going to end up costing them more."

Another argument he mentioned was the "second-best argument." He described this as a situation where "if the first best economic option isn't open to you, you go to the second, third, fourth best. The problem is that after a while, anything goes." The infant industry argument for protective tariffs, he claimed, was a good example of a second-best argument. Kindleberger said that this argument was often used illogically.

"If the government can see that these new industries are going to eventually compete effectively with imports, then such a tariff isn't needed. And if the government can see that the infant industry will never be able to compete, then maybe it shouldn't do anything to encourage them," he said.

"Then, we sometimes get a lot of nonsense arguments," Kindleberger said, giving two examples: the no-banks argument (a populist argument not well founded") and the "don't-buy-natural-resources argument" ("the peasant in all of us won't let us develop them").

Kindleberger gave two lines of policy he felt should be adopted for multinational corporations. The first one he outlined was an international economic code for developed countries.

He said such a code was necessary because "as the world gets smaller, we need a few more rules." Rules he mentioned included elimination of tax havens ("we should get the big powers to crack down on the small ones"), and an international harmonization of anti-trust legislation. "The nation-state is going to slip over the years," Kindleberger predicted while suggesting these rules.

The second line of policy he proposed would be to separate the US government from the business interests of American corporations in underdeveloped countries. The present policy, Kindleberger said, "gets us into all sorts of domestic troubles that aren't any of our business." Referring to ITT's difficulties in Chile, he said that "these people make enough and are smart enough to keep themselves out of trouble."

Dr. Kindleberger, who calls himself an "upholder of orthodox economic theory," studied at the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia. He is the author of **American Business Abroad** and **Power and Money**.

BLACK WEEK- Understanding Through Culture and Entertainment

By ELISE WASHINGTON

Black Week 1973 will begin on Tuesday, February 13th and continue through Sunday, February 18th. This year, as last year, each day will be dedicated to a particular theme or aspect of Black life. Highlighting Black Week this year will be the official opening of B.S.M.U.'s Black House, which will serve as the cultural center of Black arts on Middlebury's campus.

Tuesday, February 13 will begin Black Week 1973. Its major goal will be to officially open the Black House and dedicate its lounge to the Soul King of Jazz, John Coltrane. The day will begin with a radio broadcast from 10-12 in the morning featuring the music of John Coltrane, with Pat Ferrell as D.J. At 3 p.m. in Proctor Lounge, there will be a seminar discussion on jazz directed by Marion Brown, a professor at Bowdoin College. The opening and dedicating of the Black House at 8 p.m. will be the highlight of the day. A brief history of B.S.M.U. will be given along with a talk on John Coltrane by Marion Brown and a presentation of a plaque which will hang in the lounge.

Wednesday, February 14 is "Soul Day." All the activities on this day will be dedicated to illustrating various aspects of soul. This includes soul food being served in the dining halls; the film "Shaft" being shown in Dana at 7 and 9:30 p.m. for 75¢; and an Open House of activities in the Black House from 8:30 to 12:30. These activities will include: card games, chess, bingo, checkers, roulette, a dance contest and wine for prizes.

Thursday, February 15 is "Black Men's Day" and will feature movies from 9-11 p.m. in Dana Auditorium entitled "A Montage of the Black Male."

Friday, February 16, "Black Theater Day", will include a speaker at 3 p.m. on Black Theater and a dramatic production at 8 p.m.

Saturday, February 17 is "Cultural Nationalism Day" and will feature B.S.M.U.'s second annual dance production. At 2 p.m. Professor Harry Jones from Morgan State College in Baltimore, Maryland will speak on Black cultural nationalism. Then, at 8 p.m. La Deuxieme Kumba will present a dance production entitled "Collage" in the Johnson Building. From 9-1 a.m. there will be an open dance in the Cultural Center, featuring the "Dynamic Soul" band.

continued on p. 4

MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

the middlebury campus

Editor in Chief
Richard O'N. Duff, Jr.

Production Editors
John A. Marzulli, Jr.
Timothy R. Counihan

Executive Editor
Richard A. Votta

Business Manager
Ronald R. Duquette

Asst. Production Editor
Amy W. Howlett

News Editor
Robert L. Searles, Jr.

Comptroller
Richard A. Hackett

Ad Layout Director
Dexter C. Whittinghill, III

Features Editor
Katharine C. Conant

Circulation Managers
Charleen M. Crawford
Susan W. Brooks

Personnel Director
Kathie L. Meizner

Sports Editor
Timothy M. Katzman

Advertising Manager
Meryl R. Siegman

THE MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS, the student newspaper at Middlebury College, is published in Middlebury, Vermont, every Thursday of the College year, except during official holidays and examination periods. Opinions expressed in the newspaper do not necessarily reflect the official position of the College. Signed columns, letters and articles are the responsibility of the writer.

Editorial and business offices are located in Proctor Hall, Middlebury College. The office telephone number is (802) 388-2813. Address mail to box C798, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont 05753. Second class postage paid at Middlebury, Vermont. Subscription rates: $6.00 per year, $3.50 per semester.

MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

RTE 7 SHOPPING CENTER STILL A CONTROVERSY

By BOB SEARLES

For more than a year now, Middlebury citizens have faced the prospect of a large shopping center on Route #7 with intense opposition, continual support, or casual indifference.

The major exception to this rule has been the Middlebury Chamber of Commerce. Since January 17, 1972, when the Chamber first opposed the shopping center at the District Environmental Commission hearing, its position has softened.

At this first meeting, Myron Hunt, the owner of the 10.4 acre lot near the Getty Station on Route 7, proposed his plans for the shopping center. Parties to the hearing included Mr. Hunt, the applicant; the Middlebury Planning Commission, represented by Atty. Mark Sperry; the Chamber of Commerce, represented by Atty. Jonathan Brownell; and the Agency for Environmental Conservation, represented by Atty. Schuyler Jackson. The only conclusion which the Commission arrived at was that some changes had to be made before the shopping center could be constructed.

The story of the shopping center since that time has been one of postponements, changes, and little action. Pete Horton, Executive Manager of the Middlebury Chamber of Commerce, explained the Chamber's position in the matter.

"Many people were very upset that we hired a lawyer for that first hearing," Mr. Horton said. He went on to explain that the mere fact that the Chamber had sent a lawyer to the meeting "meant" to these people that the Chamber was opposing the shopping center. The thought of the Chamber of Commerce opposing more business in Middlebury was too much for some to handle. However, Mr. Horton explained that many of those who had confronted him with this complaint had not attended the Environmental Commission hearing and knew little of the Chamber's position on the matter.

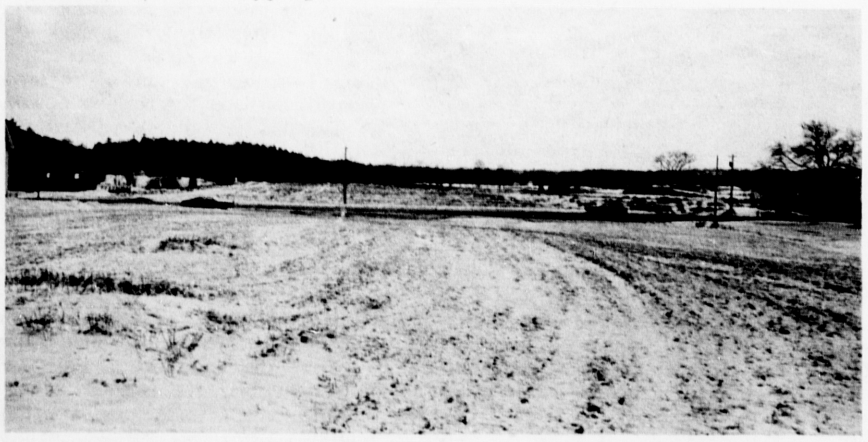
From the beginning, the Chamber of Commerce has questioned the prospect of increased traffic in the Middlebury area due to the new shopping center. Mr. Horton said that "we are not against the shopping center; we just want it done right." He emphasized the necessity of "being positive" on the whole proposal in terms of town zoning and planning. The location of the center was one of Mr. Horton's prime concerns. "There are four sites in the Middlebury area where we would like a shopping center, and the Route #7 site is not one of these."

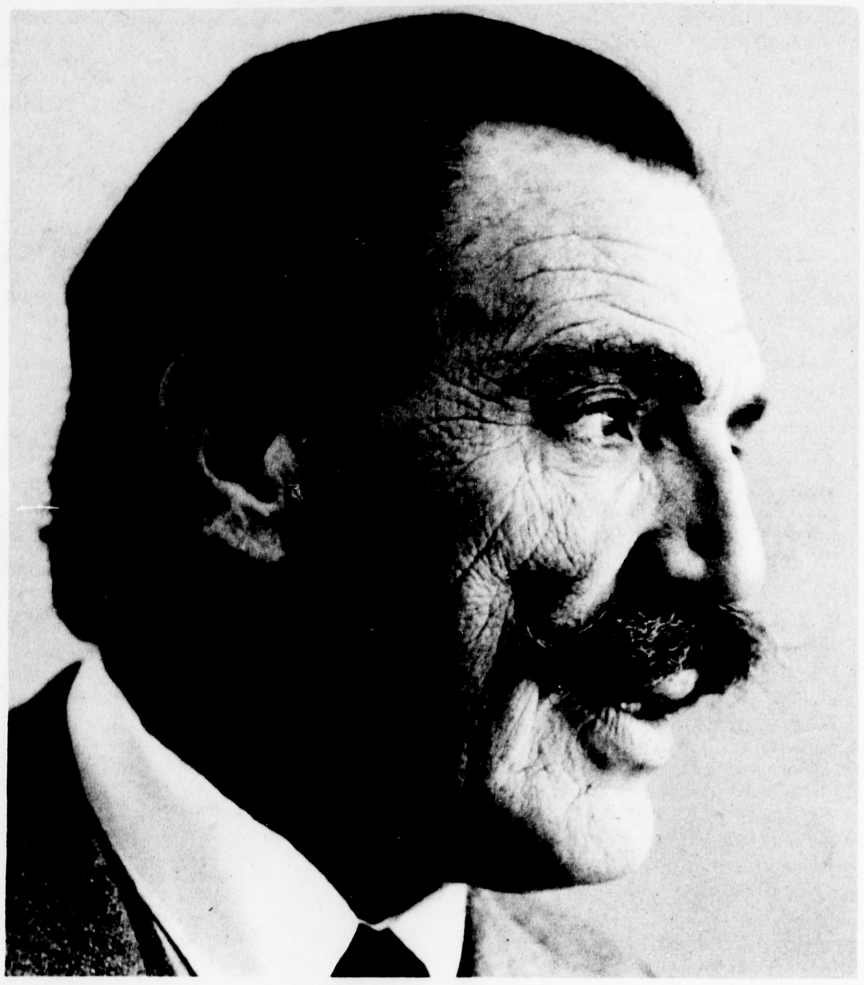
Mr. Horton felt that the question of the shopping center itself was not as important as the fact that Middlebury citizens were awakened to the larger issues of zoning and town planning.

He also stated that the position of the Addison County Independent throughout the shopping center controversy was a very self-centered approach. "The Addison County Independent, to serve its own purposes—increased advertising from the new shopping center—continually distorts the Chamber's position."

So Middlebury waits for the inevitable result. Opposing forces continue to fight over the "consequences" of the shopping center, but, in general, people feel that it will come. It is only a matter of time.

Site of proposed shopping center, Route 7, South





Ian McHarg: Design with Nature

By CRIS CIOFFI

On Tuesday night, January 23, Professor Ian L. McHarg spoke to a receptive college and community audience which filled Dana Auditorium. Brought to Middlebury by the Environmental Quality organization, McHarg was introduced by Andy Reding as author of the book **Design With Nature**.

Professor McHarg's concern lies in the area of coordinating man's progress with the natural world to a productive and healthy end. In Andy Reding's words: "Professor McHarg is an outspoken critic of the traditional notion that urban development must be imposed upon the landscape, regardless of the ecological consequences. In **Design With Nature**, he proves that necessary man-made structures can be accommodated within the existing natural order."

Mr. McHarg outlined, by way of introduction, six threats to the American environment. "After all," he said, "non-returnable bottles are not the true threat to humanity." High on his list, however, was the Defense Department, followed by the Atomic Energy Commission, users of pesticides and herbicides, Industry ("The time has come for American industry to be toilet-trained."), Detroit, and perhaps most importantly, man's single, limited view of himself in relation to nature. Ultimately, as Professor McHarg pointed out, we are the victims: "It is most important to save man, not the birds and bees and butterflies."

Sustaining a tone of humor touched with sarcasm, Professor McHarg described the need for popular education. In a series of imaginative scenarios he depicted the importance of understanding the ecosystem of the planet Earth and the necessity of learning to modify it for the advantage of its cohabitants. Elaborating on this idea, he described his concept of "creative fitness".

Defining "creativity" to be "the employment of matter and energy to raise matter and energy to a higher level of order", and evoking the Darwinian idea of "fitness", McHarg explained his work as an endeavor to teach the survival of man through creative fitness. That is, to teach man to adapt both himself and his environment to reach the condition of creative fitness. The test for this fitness, Professor McHarg said, is health—for which he offered two definitions: "The capability of recovering from insult," and "the healthy man or woman not only solves problems, but seeks them." By the same reasoning, the presence of disease indicates reductive misfit—the antithesis of creative fit.

Professor McHarg then described the method used in his work to determine creative fitness. Briefly, this included understanding how the ecological world works, finding what is the ideal, seeking data, analyzing the information, and computerizing it for a creative fitness. He stressed the need for good judgment and reliable information. In his estimation this is a "good system", which succeeds in bringing together the sum of human knowledge.

McHarg stated that the moral question of priorities is very important in determining the ultimate success of environmental planning. While previously the most dominating criterion have been "Does it produce money?" and "Is it politically possible?", Professor McHarg feels that the issue of health is coming to supersede standards of wealth and power.

Professor McHarg concluded his address optimistically, emphasizing that the common sense and simplicity of this view of healthy environmental planning should prevail. Laying the burden of experimentation on American, he pleaded that our nation resolve to develop its land and resources in accordance with the theory of creative fitness. He urged the audience to responsibly accept this challenge by the year 1976, so that the rest of the world can profit by out experience before it is too late.

Professor McHarg received his B.A. in Landscape Architecture from Harvard in 1949. A year later he received an M.A. in City Planning, again from Harvard. Professor McHarg devotes most of his time to the Department of Landscape Architecture and Regional Planning, which he chairs, of the Graduate School of Fine Arts at the University of Pennsylvania. He is also a practicing architect in Philadelphia. Professor McHarg has received a number of professional awards, among them the Bradford Williams Medal of The American Society of Landscape Architects, and most recently, the Allied Professions Medal of The American Institute of Architects.

WINTER TERMERS HAVE TIME ON THEIR HANDS!

A group of Middlebury College students are enrolled in a unique winter term course and literally have time on their hands.

Those enrolled in The Works of Time, taught by Michael P. Claudon, of the Economics Department, and Alan Stone, an art lecturer, are examining nineteenth-century American clocks from three vantage points. The course includes lectures on the technological history of early American clocks and clockmakers, examines the relation of clock cases, faces, and painted decoration to styles of furniture and painting of the period, and provides for actual clock restoration and repair.

The course will culminate in a public exhibition of American clocks in the Johnson Gallery during the entire month of February. Students are charged with collecting clocks and organizing them for display as well as preparing a catalogue of the items for the exhibition. The display will be open for daily viewing from 1-5 p.m. at the Johnson Gallery on Chateau Rd.

Middlebury students have already worked on many timepieces ranging from shelf clocks to the more imposing grandfather clocks. They have encountered a variety of works including machined brass, hand hammered brass and several manufactured entirely of wood.

The class has cleaned and repaired the rare clock collection owned by the Sheldon Museum in Middlebury and several of the more unusual pieces will be included in the public exhibition.

Sophomore Joel Underwood, of Middlebury, who was working on a family clock with wooden works, said the special month long winter term course offers an opportunity to learn something that would be unavailable in most college curriculums. He said the experience will be valuable next summer when he plans to work in an antique shop.

Students and instructors have had to resort to some of the good old Yankee ingenuity used when the clocks were first built. They have had to improvise in the repair of damaged or worn clock parts and in other cases have manufactured their own replacement parts to keep the time pieces of another era ticking.

the library...

continued from p. 1

topic can consult with Mr. Rothrock for the proper place to look.

The meeting did serve as a good means for airing student views and making them known to the proper people. It did make us aware that the Library staff is always open to constructive suggestion.

The only disheartening element of the evening was the absence of two very important elements of the College population. First, the habitual complainers were not present. Those people who are quick to criticize the Library had a chance on this Wednesday evening to see some of their complaints answered. They chose to pass up the opportunity. Second, and probably more upsetting was the absence of faculty members. Although they were all notified by notes in their boxes, none of the faculty showed up. The Library is an issue which hits close to home, and it would have been encouraging to see a few faculty members show their interest by attending this meeting.

THE ASSAULT ON THE PRESS...

an antagonistic government vs. the news media

By BILL WOOD

On November 27, 1972, reporter William Farr was imprisoned on the order of Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Charles Older for refusing to divulge the source of incriminating information he published in **The Los Angeles Herald-Examiner** relating to the Manson murder case.

Farr was freed only several weeks ago on the direct intervention of Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas after numerous appeals and attempts by the reporter and friends had failed to gain his release.

Peter Bridge of the defunct **Newark News** spent twenty-one days in jail in October 1972 for refusing to reveal to a county grand jury the extent of his information on a bribery scandal.

Reporter Joseph Weiler of the **Memphis Commercial Appeal** was threatened with a contempt hearing by the Tennesee state Senate when he refused to disclose the sources of his information for a series of articles on inmate abuse at a hospital for the mentally retarded.

A reporter for the **Baltimore Evening Sun**, David Lightman has been cited for contempt of court because he refused to disclose to a county grand jury the source of his information in an article on Maryland drug traffic. At this time his state appeals have been exhausted and he faces jail unless the Supreme Court intervenes in his behalf.

Brit Hume, an associate of controversial columnist Jack Anderson, has been ordered in a libel case to divulge his sources in a story concerning the United Mine Workers.

This case is also on appeal.

A reporter for Los Angeles radio station KFWB, Jim Marshall, was ordered by a county grand jury on December 20, 1972 to produce tapes and notes he used in a series of programs dealing with bail bond procedures. He has declined to supply them.

The Washington Bureau Chief of the **Los Angeles Times** was jailed briefly on December 19, 1972 for refusing to honor a court order in the Watergate bugging case. John F. Lawrence declined to produce the tapes used from a key government witness used by two **Times** reporters. Only when the **Times** was released from its pledge of confidentiality did Lawrence surrender the tapes.

In 1962, during the "steel crisis" of the Kennedy Administration, Lawrence also ran afoul of authorities when he wrote a story on the situation. Agents of the FBI were dispatched by the Kennedy Administration to Lawrence's home in the middle of the night to demand information on his story. He refused to give it.

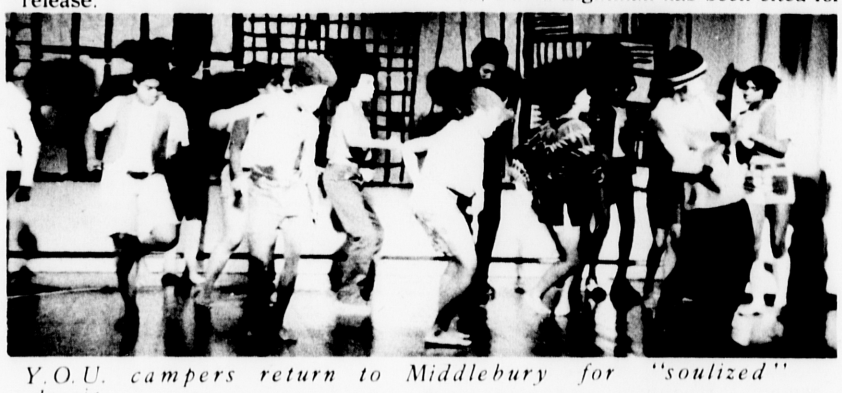
Toward the end of December 1972, Clay Whitehead, director of the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy, spoke at a meeting of the Indianapolis chapter of Sigma Delta Chi. In the course of his remarks, Whitehead denounced what he called the "ideological plugola" of television newsmen and attacked what he termed the "so-called professionals who confuse sensation with sense and who dispense elitist gossip in the guise of news analysis."

Whitehead went on to announce that this practice would no longer be acceptable and that a bill, similar to a measure introduced by his office last session, would be introduced in Congress this year. The bill would make local station affiliates directly responsible for the content of network programming prescribing that, "Station Managers and network officials who fail to act to correct imbalance or consistent bias from the networks—or who acquiesce by silence—can only be considered willing participants to be held fully accountable by the broadcaster's community at license-renewal time."

The recent upsurge in direct attacks on newsmen and news agencies is something new in American politics. To be sure, governments in the past have attempted to suppress or channel news reporting in order to create a more favorable result, but never has the assault on the news media appeared more calculated or systematic. Certainly the remarks of Clay Whitehead are indicative of a general atmosphere of intervention by government agencies in the business of news reporting.

There is little doubt that the news media and government are fundamentally antagonistic forces. In a democratic society this is how it must be. Government will always try to evade and shift responsibility for errors or obscure their commission entirely. It is the duty of an alert and perhaps even hostile news to ferret out these deceptions when they occur and bring them to the public. Essentially, government is engaged in a massive public relations effort to the point today where it can no longer admit making a mistake publically. This new tendancy toward an outward facade of infallibility is not only ridiculous but dangerous. It ends up fooling no one but creates a deep distrust in the public mind for government and its operation.

continued on p. 10



Y.O.U. campers return to Middlebury for "soulized" classic.

THE WIZARD of US— a "soulized" classic

By MILDRED REESE

On Saturday, January 20th, in Dana Auditorium, twenty-eight Black 10 to 16 year olds from New Haven, Connecticut made a return performance of the play "The Wizard of Us." The youngsters had been participants in the 1972 summer Y.O.U. camp held on the Middlebury campus. The camp culminated with a performance of the play before those who were lucky enough to be here last summer and there was an overwhelming demand for a winter performance from those who had heard about it and missed it.

The play was a modernized and "soulized" version of the popular classic "The Wizard of Oz." It centers around a girl who is traveling by ship from Africa to America to find a leader who can unify the Black people of the world. The part of the girl was played very well by Vicki Brooks who had more than a touch of the flu that was going around at the time. The girl finds herself shipwrecked in the Land of Un-together People.

There she meets the man who has lost his rhythm, the former Miss Living Color who now cannot decide what color she is, the Good Humor Man who has lost his sense of humor, the man who has lost his soul and the man who has lost his pride. She also meets the Munchkins who are a whole group of un-together people. The girl and the five who have lost something decide to go to America to see if they can find someone to help them and they promised to come back and help the Munchkins.

In America, the group runs into many things that are new to them such as tall buildings, crowds of bustling people, super-cool women and dope pushers. A little old woman comes by and gives them a juju which contains the address of a man who can help them. But the man refuses to help them before they get themselves together and help someone else. They devise a plan to trap the dope pusher and it works. The man, Mansker X, then agrees to help them.

He helps the five find what they lost by having them look into a mirror. Mr. Rhythm-less, played by David Thomas, gets his rhythm back and convinces the audience of it with a dynamite dance. Miss Living-Color, played by Debbie Murphy, who is a natural actress, realizes that she is Black and Beautiful. The Good Humor man, Harold Days, is in such good humor that he breaks out in a song and starts rapping to Miss Living-Color. Raymond Bridgewater discovers that he has lots of soul and Mr. Prideless, David Windsor, not only gains self-pride but race-pride as well. The girl also finds the leader she is looking for in Mansker X and decides to stay on with him and help him unify the people.

They do not forget the Munchkins however and the plays ends with the entire cast singing "Stand" to the background music of Sly and the Family Stone. The entire play only lasted an hour but it was an hour filled with music, dancing, soul and most importantly, a message. I think the cast did an incredible job for having rehearsed only one time in five months.

Remembering Something You Didn't Know You Knew-
The Lithography of Mel Hunter

By KATHI PATON

In considering the quality of surprise in poetry, Robert Frost has written, "For me the initial delight is in the surprise of remembering something I didn't know I knew." While this sentence may explain the hold Frost has on his own readers, it also describes a feeling evoked by various other art forms. Two of Mel Hunter's lithographs in particular on display in a one-man show at Frog Hollow Craft Center succeed in causing this delight. It is the delight of recalling something you had forgotten you knew with a new significance—and a kind of love.

Frost's poetry and Hunter's lithography are set in the rural countryside of New England. The attraction of working with lithographs is that they have the potential of becoming as pervasive as poetry; each print is intended to be a multiple statement of a single example.

"Going Home" is a multicolor print of a Scout with its headlights on, homeward bound in the snow of a soft, twilit wook. It evokes all the good, tired feelings the thought of going home brings to mind. The artist admitted that it was his favorite, and said that people often say to him about the print, "That's my Scout!" or "I know those woods!" Like the woods of all his winter landscapes, these are not stark and cold, but full of, as Hunter put it, "the warmth and life of animals hibernating under the snow."

"Look up, Look up" is something someone might tell you on an extraordinarily fine October blue sky day. Hunter's picture by that name captures the immediacy of the moment when you first look up. You see the very tops of lots of wispy white, brown and black trees against a penetratingly deep blue sky. You revel in the crispness of the air and feel an icy sting in your nostrils. You remember the urgency in the voice which asked you to look up.

The other prints are beautifully composed—often just the right touch of a single color to warm a winter landscape—but, the beauty stops at the composition. The majority of the scenes Hunter depicts are pleasant, but do not succeed in evoking any particularly memorable feelings. He does have good control of the use of sunlight, and the richness of his black and whites has the ability to give a sense of color.

In any case, it's worth a trip downtown to see the exhibit, which will be at Frog Hollow until February 10.

Mel Hunter-the immediacy of the rural countryside.

Mel Hunter lithographs are on display at Frog Hollow Craft Center.

Black Cultural Center to Open

By MILDRED REESE

Middlebury College is considered to be a liberal arts college that broadens the minds and horizons of its students through exposure to the concepts, skills, and overall cultures of different people. Last year, the Black students on Middlebury's campus realized that their culture was not receiving the full benefit of this exposure. Whether this was an intentional oversight or not was not the point of issue at that time; the point was how to bring Black culture into the realm of Middlebury College life.

The Black students petitioned for and gained 13 rooms in Adirondack House in which to establish a Black Cultural Center. This center is scheduled to open on February 13 which is the first day of the annual Black Week. The center includes a lounge to be dedicated on the evening of the 13 to the late John Coltrane, the noted jazz improvisationist and Black cultural nationalist. Other rooms include an artifacts room in which certain traveling exhibits and permanent art objects by Black artists will be displayed, the B.S.M.U. office, a seminar room in which discussions on current topics in the Black world will be held, a library which will hold Black publications and writings as a supplement to the volumes on and about Black life found in the main college library, a dance workshop room, a writers' workshop room and a music workshop room.

The Black Cultural Center is open to anyone in the community who has a sincere desire to learn about Black culture. One should enter the center as he enters college—with an open mind and a willingness to learn.

black week. . .

continued from page 1

Sunday, February 18 will close the activities of Black Week 1973 with "Black Religion Sunday." The chapel service on this day will feature Rev. Traynam from Boston and the Senior Choir of the Metropolitan Baptist Church in Newark, New Jersey.

With the opening of the Black House as a Cultural Center for Black Arts and Studies on this campus, a year-round liaison of sorts should be established between the black and white populations here at Middlebury. Members of the College community are cordially invited to attend each and every event.

One evening of last year's Black Week.

Flat, dry, heavily wooded 71-acre tract of land in Ripton, Vermont - entire parcel fronts on traveled road - secluded - near Bread Loaf - surveyed - for sale in ten (10) plus acre parcels only. Favorable financing available. Write Box 133, Middlebury, Vermont or call 802-388-2000 weekdays or 802-388-7474 nights and weekends.

CAMPUS CALENDAR

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 1

4:00 PM **Dramatic Reading by ED 38.3**, Dana, Free
4:00 PM **Photo Club Film**, Dana 110
6:15 PM **Scuba**, Munroe 320
7:15 PM **Christian Science Organization**, Forest West Lounge
7:30 PM **Israeli Folk Dancing**, Ross Lounge
8:00 PM **Miracle Plays & "Everyman,"** Concert-Film-Drama Series, Wright Theatre, Series or $2
8:00 PM **Baha'i Fireside**, Freeman Unit
8:00 PM **WTLS: "John Brown's Body,"** Part II, Hepburn Zoo, Free
8:00 PM lecture: **"Limits to Growth: The Environmental Imperative," Stuart Udall**, EQ, Mead Chapel
9:00 PM **Lecture Discussion with Stuart Udall**, Proctor Lounge

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 2

UVM Carnival, UVM
12:00 noon, **Community Council**, Proctor Lounge

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 3

12:00 noon **Winter Recess** begins
UVM Carnival, UVM
3:30 PM **B Hockey vs. Lower Canada College**, Home, ID or Adm.
NEISC Alpine, Snow Bowl
Dartmouth Cup, Cannon Mt, N.H.
Maine State X-C, Rumford, Me.
7:30 PM **Hockey vs. St. Anselms**, Home, ID or Adm.

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 4

Maine State X-C, Jump, Rumford, Me.
NEISC Alpine Competition, Snow Bowl
Dartmouth Cup, Cannon Mt, N.H.

MONDAY FEBRUARY 5

8:00 PM **Basketball vs. St. Lawrence**, Away

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 6

8:30 PM **Hockey vs. Boston State**, Away

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 7

8:00 PM **Basketball vs. Williams**, Away

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 9

Dartmouth Carnival
7:30 PM **Basketball vs. Tufts**, Home, ID or Adm.
8:30 PM **Hockey vs. Colby**, Home, ID or Adm.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 10

Dartmouth Carnival
7:00 PM **Hockey vs. Bowdoin**, Home ID or Adm.
Transfer Orientation Party at the Snow Bowl; Live Band--Time to be announced

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 11

Gunstock Individual Jump, Guilford, N.H.
Coffee Hour in Proctor Lounge---Time to be announced

MONDAY FEBRUARY 12

Atlantic Regional Championships-Alpine, Stowe, Vt.
Winter II PE Registration, McCullough Gym 9-12 AM, 1-4 PM
4:00 PM **Faculty Meeting** Munroe Faculty Lounge
7:30 & 8:30 PM **Pioneers of Modern Painting, Eduard Manet**, Dana Auditorium

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 13

Atlantic Regional Championships-Alpine Stowe, Vt.
Winter II PE Registration, McCullough Gym 9-12 AM, 1-4 PM
10-12 AM **The Music of John Coltrane**, Pat Ferrell, D.J. WRMC-FM
4:00 PM **Seminar Discussion on Jazz** directed by Marion Brown, Proctor Lounge
7:30 PM **Lecture Demonstration, Saeko Ichinohe and Company**, Wright Theatre
8:00 PM **Opening and Dedication of the Black House**, BSMU

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 14

Winter II PE Registration, McCullough Gym 9-12 AM, 1-4 PM
8:00 PM **Basketball vs. Clarkson**, Home ID or Adm
Black Week "Soul Day"
7:00 & 9:30 PM **"Shaft"** BSMU Dana Auditorium, 75¢
8:15 PM **Saeko Ichinohe and Company dance group**, Concert-Film-Drama Series, Wright Theatre, $2 or Series
8:30 PM-12:30 AM **Open Activities at Black House, BSMU**

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 15

8:15 PM **Photo Club Film**, Dana 110
Black Week "Black Men's Day"
9:00-11:00 PM **"A Montage of the Black Male"** BSMU, Dana Auditorium

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 16

Williams Carnival
12:00 noon **Community Council**, Proctor Lounge
Black Week "Black Theatre Day"
4:00 PM **Speaker on Black Theatre**
7:30 PM **Hockey vs. Hamilton**, Away
8:00 PM **Basketball vs. U.S. Coast Guard**, Away
8:00 PM **Black Theatre Day** dramatic production, Wright Theatre

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 17

Williams Carnival
2:00 PM **Speaker on Black Cultural Nationalsim**, Prof. Harry Jones
Black Week "Cultural Nationalism Day"
3:30 PM **B Hockey vs. Plattsburgh State**, Away
4:00PM **Hockey vs. Williams**, Away
8:00 PM **Dance Production**, La Deuxieme Kumba, Johnson
8:15 PM **Basketball vs. MIT**, Away
9:00 PM-1 AM **Open Dance**, featuring "Dynamic Soul", Cultural Center

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 18

Black Week "Black Religion Sunday"
11:00 AM **Morning Worship with Rev. Warner Traynam**, Director of Black Studies at Boston Theological Inst.
Mt. Snow Grand Slalom
Wictorin X-C(B Team) Andover, Vt.
Harris Jump, Brattleboro, Vt.
7:30 & 8:30 PM **Pioneers of Modern Painting, Edouard Manet**, Dana
7:00 PM **Student Forum**, Munroe Lounge

MONDAY FEBRUARY 19

4:30 PM **Carnival Committee Meeting**, Proctor Lounge
7:00 PM **Gate Checkers Meeting**, Proctor Lounge
7:00 & 9:30 PM **"Daybreak and Whiteye" and "Teorema"**, Cinema Series, $2 or Series
7:30 PM **REAP Lecture on the Philippines**, Melinda Paras

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 20

7:00 PM **Anthro Film "Exiles"**, Dana Auditorium

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 21

7:00 PM **Anthro Film "Exiles"**, Dana Auditorium
7:30 PM **Hockey vs. UVM**, Home, ID or Adm.
8:00 PM **Basketball vs. St. Michaels'**, Away

Announcements

T.M.

Two introductory lectures on the practice of TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION will be presented by Bill Brunelle from the Burlington Center of the International Meditation Society, on Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 14 and 15 in the Munroe Faculty Lounge. These will be followed by the initiation and the main part of the course of instruction in TM that weekend (Feb. 16,17,18,19).

TM is a delightful, non-religious, and easy technique for gaining deep rest and unbinding one's latent (but unlimited) mental, physical and perceptual potential. It is highly beneficial for faculty, staff, students and other people, and everyone is encouraged to attend the first two open lectures on February 14 and 15.

WRMC

WRMC will go off the air at noon, tomorrow, February 2. It will return to the air on February 12 with the 6:55 a.m. newscast.

Cookbook?

Would you like to buy the world's best cookbook? The Head Start cookbook is well worth the $2.00 for the recipes it contains. Funds for the Bristol Day Care and Head Start Centers have been cut by Nixon's domestic policies and money for these projects is being raised with cookbook and bake sales. If any student, parent, or friend would like to buy an excellent, 100 recipe cookbook to help many needy children, contact Pat LaCava at 388-9089 or write Cookbook, Box C 1119, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont 05753.

New Students

Middlebury has admitted 75 new students for spring term. Fifty of them are freshmen, some first semester and some second. The remainder are transfers. In the past there has been no orientation program for students coming in for second semester. They have come to Middlebury during Winter Term break and are welcomed by empty dorms and invisible people.

This year a group of interested old students are planning an orientation program for the new students. The program is mostly concerned with welcoming the new-comers and offering them entertainment of sorts. It is to make them feel welcome and wanted rather than like intruders.

On Saturday, February 10th we hope to take people skiing and skating or hiking. On Saturday night there will be a party with a band at the Snow Bowl, sponsored by MCAB, for the whole school, It will be a perfect opportunity for the transfers to meet other students, and vice versa.

On Sunday, the 11th, there will be an evening coffee hour in Proctor Lounge, open to the school, for those of you who will be gone during vacation to come to the parties, but if you do miss them then there will be a supplement to the Directory coming out which will inform you of the whereabouts of the new students. Please look them up and welcome them to Middlebury!

Beginning Language Courses

Middlebury College, long known for its programs in advanced language study, will offer beginning instruction in five Western foreign languages for the first time this coming summer, F. Andre Paquette, director of the Middlebury Language Schools, has announced.

Students attending the intensive seven-week session at Middlebury may study French, German, Italian, Russian or Spanish in the new program. They should be able to make progress equal to that gained through two normal year-long college courses, Mr. Paquette said.

The new program, Mr. Paquette said, "are a natural outgrowth of Middlebury's traditional commitment to language teaching. They will sustain that historical role at a critical time when other colleges are turning away from new ventures in languages or even abandoning traditional programs in the face of increasing costs and declining enrollments."

The beginning programs are aimed at a number of different constituencies: college undergraduates and graduate students who must master one or more foreign languages; candidates for a Middlebury advanced language degree who want additional experience with a second foreign tongue; elementary school teachers in bilingual projects; and other professionals—businessmen and diplomats, for example—who must gain a basic speaking and reading knowledge of a language in a short time.

The 1973 session will run from June 22 to August 10. Except for the first week, the beginners' session will run simultaneously with the advanced programs in the same languages being conducted on the Middlebury campus.

Because the Middlebury method of advanced language instruction involves use of the language in and out of class, Mr. Paquette pointed out, beginning students will benefit from the round-the-clock "foreign" environment on the Middlebury campus. They will be able to take advantage of the extracurricular activities—plays, concerts, lectures, radio programs—already organized for the advanced students, he said. In all, beginning students will be exposed to the foreign language they are studying for eight or nine hours daily.

Fees for the 1973 beginners' session are: tuition, $420; board, $235; room, $155. Application information may be obtained by writing to the Director, Intensive Language Program. The beginners' program in each school will enroll 30 students.

Middlebury College presently conducts eleven distinct foreign language schools. Seven are summer schools: German (founded in 1915), French (1916), Spanish (1917), Italian (1932), Russian (1945), Chinese (1968) and Japanese (1970). In addition, the first four have related Graduate Schools Abroad: in Mainz (founded in 1959), Paris (1949), Madrid (1951) and Florence (1960), respectively.

PHOTOS BY ERIC BORG

Shawn and Wendy, ages 4 and 5

DAY CARE:

Learning for kids, Community service for volunteers

By STEVE SMITH

If you love kids and have a little free time, the energy of a hydrogen bomb, and nerves like a stone, then the Mary Johnson Day Care Center wants you.

The Center is a private, non-profit federally licensed day care center run by people interested in their work. The paid staff, as well as the many college volunteers, are all dedicated to the well-being of the children, who are the only reason for the center's existence.

The object of a day care center is not child control, or federally-licensed baby sitting. The object is to provide the child with an atmosphere of love combined with various learning experiences. Projects organized and directed by the staff members and volunteers (and quite often by the older children at the center) provide invaluable pre-school learning experiences by helping the children develop their abilities before they are put in the more rigid, forced learning structure of the public elementary school. These projects are not big, elaborate affairs involving three movies and eight pre-recorded lessons, and no prospective volunteer should allow himself to be deterred by the thought that he wouldn't know what to do. The projects are simple. What may seem obvious and common to you is a wonderous new adventure for a child. You may know where ice comes from, but it's news to a four year old.

Totally overshadowing the projects is love. In spite of what we think here in our academic island of affluence, Middlebury is a depressed area and many of the families are in financial trouble. Both parents, when there are two, must work in order to qualify their children for the center. Even with both parents working many cannot afford to pay the minimal fees charged by the day care center and the child has to be partially or totally subsidized by the Federal government. Many of the children feel their parents' financial strain, and as a result, feel insecure and need the love and reassurances of someone outside their immediate family.

Your help would be greatly appreciated. Everyone is welcome to volunteer. There is no such thing as putting in too little time. Any time you can give is a great gift. If you wish more information contact the day care center at 388-2853 or stop by anytime. The center is located about 200 yards north of the Middlebury Inn on Route 7 and is immediately next to the red Methodist Church.

If you volunteer, the kids will love you for it, and you won't be able to keep from loving them.

Photo by David Moore

Chrissi, age 7

Photo by David Moore

Mark, age 5

Photo by David Moore

Wendy, age 5

Photo by David Moore

Tina, age 5

Photo by David Moore

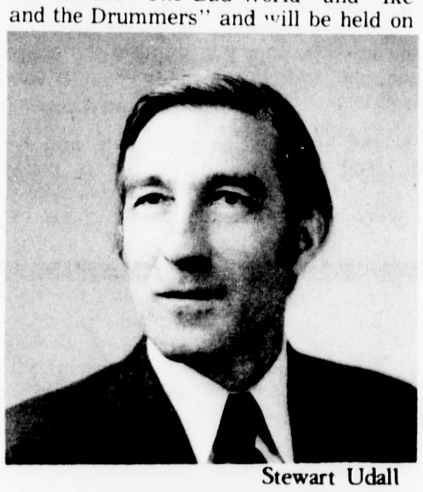
Dicky, age 5

E.Q. NEWS

By TOM PLUMB

Tonight, Environmental Quality will present Stewart Udall, former Secretary of the Interior, speaking on "Limits to Growth: The Environmental Imperative" at 8 P.M. in Mead Chapel. A discussion will follow in Proctor Lounge.

Environmental Quality's Spring Program is being put together at this time. Along with several big name speakers, E.Q. plans to have three benefit films and another Blackout Dance. "Alice's Restaurant" will be shown on March 2 and the proceeds will go to the Vermont Association of Railroad Passengers. On March 10, E.Q. and REAP are cosponsoring a benefit film for Bach Mai Hospital. That film will be "Putney Swope". "A Thousand Clowns" will be shown on March 24 and it will benefit the Vermont Women's Health Center in Colchester. The Blackout Dance will feature "The Bad World" and "Ike and the Drummers" and will be held on March 17 in the Johnson Art Building.



Stewart Udall

A landmark decision was made by the Supreme Court last week when the Supreme Court ruled to allow a woman to have an abortion in the first three months of pregnancy. A vote of 7-2 called for the liberalization of abortion laws in 46 states, the other 4 already having liberal laws.

The Chapel Committee is sponsoring a fund raising drive to rebuild and reequip Bach Mai Hospital in Hanoi. This hospital was bombed by U.S. bombers on December 19 and then again on December 22 leveling it and killing 25 doctors and nurses and an unknown number of patients. It once was the largest hospital in North Vietnam with 1200 beds with extensive clinical labs and all the auxiliary services required to run a major teaching hospital; then 30 bombs obliterated it. The patient care and clinical work were comparable in scope and quality to those in any major university hospital in the U.S.—despite 25 years of continuous war. Medical Aid for IndoChina is now sponsoring the Bach Mai Hospital Emergency Relief Fund through which we can all make available to the North Vietnamese some of the medical supplies they will need immediately to replace services previously provided at Bach Mai. Bach Mai urgently needs dry plasma, glucose, antibiotics, and equipment for blood transfusions. The Chapel Committee is donating the collections taken in chapel during the services of January 21 and 28 and February 18 and 25. Volunteers will also be going from room to room in all of the dorms collecting money, and there will be a table set up in Proctor during this week. Please give generously.

Book Review:

The Adventures of Superkraut

Kissinger: The Adventure of Superkraut by Charles Ashman C. 1972, Lyle Stuart, Inc.

By JESSE ISHIKAWA

With the end of Henry Kissinger's long dominance of the Washington social, political, and diplomatic scenes nowhere in sight, it was inevitable that someone would turn out a "Kissinger book". After all, bookshelves now abound with Bobby Fisher books, China books, I knew Harry Truman books, and soon to come, no doubt, Mark Spitz books.

A comprehensive biography of Dr. Kissinger, however, would require an author of tremendous insight, persistence, and investigative talents far beyond the ordinary. Charles Ashman, in his **Kissinger: The Adventures of Superkraut**, demonstrates that while he can scribble out a quick, readable biography, he is not the right man to cover such a complicated subject.

As a factual, informative biography, **Kissinger** isn't that bad. The book is filled with revealing little anecdotes on the man often referred to as "the second most powerful in the nation". We find that Kissinger's intellect (coupled with a massive ego, according to Ashman) led him to become the top administrator of an entire German district during the Allied push it in World War II—while still only a private in the U.S. Army.

We learn that, as an aide to presidential candidate Rockefeller in 1968, Kissinger mapped out the now-historic China trip which saw Nixon, not Rockefeller, playing in the leading role. We also find that, while under Rocky, Dr. K. considered Nixon to be "average in politics and below average in thinking".

Among other subjects covered are Kissinger's family background, his part in the New Frontier, his friction with John Kennedy, and his remarkably successful co-operation with Richard Nixon, a man who is in many ways Kissinger's opposite.

Unfortunately, Ashman does not include any startling new revelations on anything not known before. Part of this shortcoming undoubtedly stems from his heavy reliance on second-hand sources for his information. Almost nothing is covered which hasn't been printed in earlier newspaper and magazine accounts.

Ashman does not adequately explain why, for instance, Nixon chose for his top

advisor a man who had never been known to say anything good about him. Although he writes of Kissinger's entry into the political world via Rockefeller, he doesn't spell out how the Reckefeller years influenced him, and untimately, the future of the entire U.S. foreign policy.

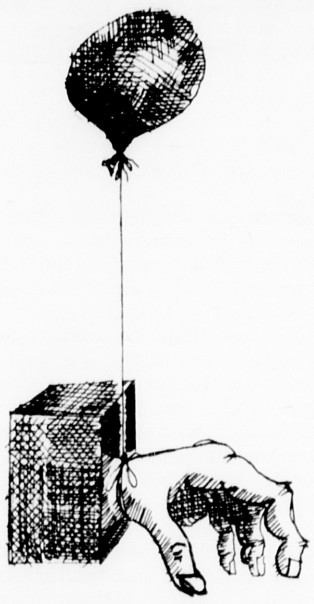
Amateur psychiatry is substituted for any type of political analysis. Ashman attributes Kissinger's hard-headedness to "an insulation of detatchment and a second coat of arrogance" developed out of his escape from Nazi Germany. The doctor's playboy image, he feels, is a result of overcompensation for his divorce: "Henry was the straight guy who, after divorce, had to be seen with every available swinging chick". And vanity, abundant vanity, is another Kissinger idiosyncrasy. "The highest praise he can give anyone", the author writes, "is self-comparison". It is this vanity which lets him allow photographers to mob him whenever he goes out with a Jill St. John or a Marlo Thomas.

The social life of the president's National Security Advisor takes up eight chapters worth of material. Again, no startling revelations are presented, and the author tends to substitute gossipy insinuation for concrete fact. Undue---and incomprehensible---emphasis is given to such petty non-items as the non-relationship between Kissinger and Gloria Steinem. In covering Dr. K's would-be affairs with Hollywood actresses Ashman puts too much faith in the tales of publicity hungry starlets.

More worthwhile is the attention the author gives to such subjects as the comical attempts of foreign diplomats to seek U.S. aid by setting their women loose on Kissinger. The perceptive doctor, however, seldom falls for such schemes.

Ashman does very little to conceal his liberal bias against Kissinger. While he admires his subject's intellect, he tries to picture it as a sinister, ruthless, one. Although he writes derogatorially of Kissinger's success with women, he cannot conceal his envy. Kissinger is referred to, at various places, as "warlord", "superstud", "SuperKruat", "the Administration's resident lover", and of course, "Dr. Strangelove".

If one is willing to tolerate such prejudices, **Kissinger: The Adventures of Super-Kraut** would satisfactorily introduce Dr. K to those unfamiliar with television, radio, or newsprint. But as so little is said that hasn't been covered before, this book would be of little use to the well-informed Kissinger-watcher.



Book Review:

Astrology 14

By RON DUQUETTE

I have not touched pen to paper for an astrology article or column in almost a year; however, with some prompting I'm trying my hand at it again. The difference between what I envision now and what was done before is that I now hope to deal with specific questions or issues concerning astrology.

One of the most controversial books on astrology written in the last four or five years is Steven Schmidt's **Astrology 14**. His premise is simple: in the approximately 2000 years since astrology has made any significant adjustment (from ten to twelve signs of the Zodiac) there have been no major changes made (other than the discoveries of Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto and the assigning of characteristics to them). Now, according to Schmidt, the entrance of two new constellations in the 12 degree belt of the Heavens called the "Zodiac" necessitates the incorporation of two new signs (Cetus the Whale and Ophiuchus the Serpent-slayer) to traditional astrology's twelve signs. There is not much more of his theory as advanced; and it is precisely that element of over-simplification that disturbs me as an enthusiastic amateur astrologer.

From the first, the common reaction by most members of the astrological establishment was to reject **Astrology 14** out of hand. That reaction is damnable, if not more so, than Schmidt's over-simplification. It will never accomplish anything by rejecting something flatly and immediately; if astrology is to remain alive as a study, it must undergo a constant self-examination and self-rectification if necessary. On the other hand, Schmidt appears to be ignoring at the very least, some pertinent and nagging questions that would have to be dealt with if his system is to be recognized as valid.

The first of these problems is that to determine the characteristics of a sun-sign, such as Cetus or Aries, he goes to some famous and familiar figures in history as examples. Well, this could be all well and good, if it weren't that there are more "little" people by far than famous ones of any one sign; furthermore, to prove a particular point, he

continued on p. 13

VALENTINES
BY HALLMARK

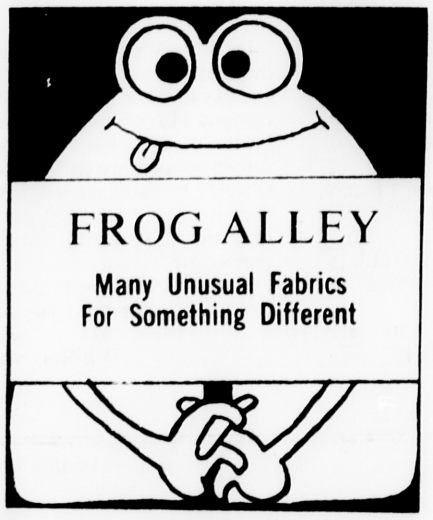
Valentines Day
is
February 14

LOFT
CHOCOLATES

Excellent
Selections

PARK DRUG STORE
MIDDLEBURY 388-2522
"TRY THE DRUG STORE FIRST"

THERE IS A
SALE
AT THE
SKIHAUS



EDITORIAL

ON SKIING, A POSTSCRIPT

It has come to my attention that the Fraternities' walks and driveways provide even better surfaces for winter athletics than any to be found on campus. If the maintenance of these areas is the responsibility of the individual houses, then the brothers have shown themselves far less capable of handling snow than even the College's Buildings and Grounds crews. If, on the other hand, it is the responsibility of the College to keep the driveways clean—since the Fraternity members pay the same car-registration fee as any other students—then the College seems to be ignoring the Fraternities.

RE: REAP

As is demonstrated by the letters on this page, the Radical Education Action Project's handling of its bulletin board "commemorating" the late Lyndon B. Johnson is the main issue on campus this week. I think that the various letters adequately present both sides of the argument about the "taste" of the REAP display. There are other issues at stake, though, upon which I would like to comment.

First, as I see it, the REAP group can, may, and should post anything they wish on their bulletin board. The space is theirs, after all. If the display shows a noticeable lack of thought, taste, or information—well, that tells us something about REAP, does it not? In short, REAP has a Constitution-given right to tack up anything they wish on their bulletin-board.

Whoever ripped down a portion of the LBJ display was interfering with this right, or in other words, obstructing REAP's freedom of speech. Undoubtedly (and, I think, with some justification) the person who vandalized the bulletin board felt, "I don't have to put up with this trash." Exactly the reverse is true: we do not have to look at it, but REAP is entitled to put and keep it there. By destroying the display, someone showed that REAP does not have the campus monopoly on cowardice and pettiness. He also proved that the Middlebury College Republican Assembly was incorrect when it yelled "conspiracy" when its Nixon re-election posters were defaced last term. Or, at least, the conspiracy seems now to be composed of middle-of-the-roaders who abhor radicalism on either left or right.

Of less importance is the question: who gave that space to REAP originally? Its size and prominence seem to me to be entirely out of proportion to the group's importance as a campus organization. REAP and EQ constantly monopolize about one-third of the Proctor first-floor bulletin boards. The student government rates only a smaller spot away from the dining hall doors, where it can be found only by searching. Lesser organizations get similarly shafted.

I suspect that this inequity would not bother me if the bulletin boards as presently divided were put to better use. But both REAP and EQ seem to feel that the more pictures, graphs, and words they can cram into a space, the more effective the display. I disagree. The vast majority of people walking through Proctor only glance at the displays; often they do not have two hours to spend discovering whatever message the board is intended to communicate. Less cluttered, simple, eye-catching displays whose gist one could discern in a moment would be much more effective for either information or propaganda purposes.

R. O'N. D., Jr.

To the Editor:

As I read the editorial of last week's Campus, my first reaction, given my long-standing but politely detached relationship with its author, was one of total non-surprise. But I soon discovered that this very same article was rapidly becoming this week's campus buzz. Everywhere I was being nudged and asked, "Have you read the latest editorial in the Campus?" No one spoke of anything else at table, and, when I found that a copy of this incredible piece of prose had been posted on almost everyone's door by a perfidious propagandist, I became prompted to action.

I would like to know when our editor last picked up a shovel himself. Has HE ever broken his back lifting shovelful after shovelful of dense snow? Has HE ever awakened before sunrise to spread bucket loads of dirt on thousands of tiny walkways? I think not. If Mr. R. O'N. D., Jr. thinks so little of snow, why doesn't he go back to Pittsburgh?

Is this self-centered middle class way of thinking (I use the word generously) somehow linked to the growing unrest on campus with other important issues such as the food in the dining halls? Will I someday open my campus to find Mr. R. O'N. D., Jr. coming out in support of co-ed dormitories, a pass-fail grading system, or even independent study projects in journalism?

If that dark day ever does arrive, I, for one, will not be a bit surprised.

Sincerely,
P. S-R. O'M; Harry H., IV

RECORD REVIEW

Two Schoen

Arnold Schoenberg: **Violin Concerto; Piano Concerto.** Zvi Zeitlin, violin, Alfred Brendel, piano. Bavarian Radio Symphony conducted by Rafael Kubelik. DGG 2530 257.

There are those who are content to file Schoenberg's music in the cabinet for experimental anachronisms, but this is the sort of record that reminds us of the quality and interest of much of what Schoenberg wrote. **The Piano Concerto, op. 42, and the Violin Concerto, op. 36,** are nothing less than masterpieces—not in spite of the self-imposed limitations under which Schoenberg worked, but in and through them.

Both of these concertos are based on twelve-tone rows (the manipulation of the chromatic scale) but not rigorously so, at least in the sense that I understand atonal faithfulness. The music is, of course, totally lacking in consonance. Yet repeated listenings prove that this lack does not make the music tiresome, and indeed the music feeds on it in a kind of endless search for resolution and harmony, a search that is crystalized in movement.

Both works are at once passionate and lyrical. Avoiding loud climaxes, the music is reflective, seeking its strength in detail and orchestral color. Neither work is as intellectual as one might expect,

To the Editor:

There I was, standing by the bulletin board, looking for the REAP tribute to Amilcar Cabral, and not finding it. Someone had moved it to a less visible portion of the board and in its place was a garish "tribute" to the late President Johnson, complete with pictures of our atrocities in Vietnam. I doubt seriously is anyone will even bother to look at the excellent Cabral display, and find out what is going on in Portugese Africa after spending a little time looking at the Johnson montage. REAP really blew it this time, to put it mildly.

If I can be permitted a little scream at this point, I'll just say the board on Johnson made me sick. I'm sure the death of that unfortunate man is going to solve the Vietnam conflict and cure the ills of the society over which he presided. Lyndon Johnson's conduct in office showed him to be positively the wrong man for the time he lived in. His responsibility for the horrors of Vietnam are known to the world, and his death is not going to change them, or their memory. But he is by no means solely to blame. This nation, its representatives who did nothing, and the people who tacitly approved of it all by sending those men to public office, must share - perhaps in greater measure - the responsibility.

Johnson was a very fallible **human being**. The death of any person is no cause for the spiteful arrogance of a display like that. There is nothing "radical" in REAP's effort at social comment, only more of the dreary same. Glorifying in the deaths of others is the same problem that has plagued us for years; its most recent manifestation being the very war Johnson "led" us into. REAP's asinine billboard on LBJ seems to me to be no different from a body count in Vietnam, a movie extolling the Green Berets, or any of the other countless examples of our sick and violence-obsessed community. I see very little choice between REAP in this case, and the Department of Defense.

Come on, REAP. You can do a lot better than that. Because he was a human being, and because of the responsibilities he must bear, the death of Lyndon Johnson saddens me. Your montage is as sinister as anything I've seen in the White House, because it reflects the same mentality. Stop wasting your time on childish, sick celebrations of death, and start working against those who would glorify it. Take that adolescent piece of work down, and put Amilcar Cabral back where he belongs.

Dennis O' O'Hayer

To the Editor:

Sick, disgusting, nauseating ... I could go on indefinitely and never find the right word. But, first let me thank the person who destroyed it and attached the petition to the remains. If you don't know what it was,let me tell you: it was REAP's "tribute" to Lyndon Baines Johnson, 36th President of the United

...nberg Concertos

and several listenings reveal the depth and intensity of expression that are at the very heart of Schoenberg's conception of the two concertos.

This is not to say that either composition is "easy" to listen to: both are difficult works that make demands on the listener not made by more "conventional" and therefore more accessible music. Still, it would be patently incorrect to call this record a journey into the theoretical swamps of the avant-garde. The atonality is there, but so is the passion, and if anyone ever doubted it this disc demonstrates the musical worthiness of the twelve-tone technique.

The **Piano Concerto** has a "program" that is perhaps best ignored. The **Violin Concerto** is a meatier work that must present a technical horror to the soloist. Both concertos end somewhat abruptly, a shortcoming that strikes me as the only serious musical problem involved in either composition.

The rival of this new record is an old Turnabout which also has Brendel as the soloist in the **Piano Concerto**. The Turnabout offers a prodigious performence of both works, but the recorded sound is fairly wretched. The album notes on the Turnabout, are, however, superior. (Generally, the only good thing about DGG notes is the satisfaction of being able to read them in the French or German.) The performance on the new DGG is good, and the sound is, as usual, the best there is. The new DGG recording will be aired on WRMC-FM tomorrow at 5:30 p.m.

Mario Escudero:

Masterful Flamenco Guitarist

By CAROL MILLER

The Middlebury College Concert-Film-Drama Series presented Mario Escudero, a Spanish guitarist, in Mead Chapel on January 21. The concert, attracting a large and diversified crowd, not only lived up to, but surpassed everyone's expectations and was a tremendous success.

Nineteen selections were performed; all but two were composed by Mr. Escudero. A slight, unassuming personality on stage, his mastery of the guitar and flamenco music was displayed brilliantly in song after song.

Mr. Escudero opened with "La Vega", a song written in the style of Grenada. There was a soft, flowing melody, backed by arpeggiated chords, Moments of amazingly intricate fingerwork were present in this piece and in most of the others.

Toward the end of the first half of the program, a Moorish dance, composed by Estaban de San Lucar, another flamenco guitarist, was played. A drastic change in rhythm and chord progressions provided some variation in the program and made this one of the more interesting selections.

The second half of the concert began with "Impetu", a song in the traditional style of the Bulerias, made more contemporary by the addition of new chords and arpeggios. It was a vibrant, intense piece, dramatized with sudden changes of mood.

"Abril En Sevilla" was the most effective song in the program. Depicting the pageantry of Holy Week in Sevilla, Spain, it utilized traditional techniques to create dramatic, untraditional sounds.

It fully exploited the potential of the guitar and of Mr. Escudero himself. The song commenced with a series of delicate harmonics, followed by an uncanny likeness to the sound of tin drums advancing and receding as the audience pictured bands marching by.

The final selection was another Bulerias song, "Keleja". Lively, fervored and rousing, it brought the audience to its feet. The standing ovation convinced Mr. Escudero to play two encores, one sad and bitter, the other brilliant and quick.

The Good Olde Days

Feb. 11, 1931

"An insistence on reality is the most important characteristic of young people today," said Rev. C.C. Adams of Burlington at vespers Feb. 1. "Many young people do not attend church because they say they cannot endure sermons of theological vacuum which have no real application to life. Yet when we find a preacher who emphasizes the note of fundamental honesty, the church is filled."

"The same attitude is found towards law. The land is ridden by laws so that some of their old authority is lost. Youth recognizes law which finds an echo in consciousness, and a basis in reason.

"The younger generation has many faults, but it still cares for the ultimate values. Conditions are different now, so that the old double standard of sex morality is dying away. Men and women are now doomed to sink together or to rise in a nobler chastity than has ever been known."

Letters to the Editor

States. REAP has done some disgusting things in the past but I didn't think anybody could be that sick.

President Johnson may have gotten us too deeply into a war in which we did not belong; I happen to think that he did. But he was a human being, he cared, and he did what he could for his country. He wasn't a saint, and I'm not trying to make him one, but he did do some good for this country. He was a generous man and he cared - he did more for the poor, the aged, and the Negro than any other President. We should not let the bad blot out the good; may he rest in peace.

John Halloran

To the Editor:

Jack Rymsha, in closing his recent epistle (**Campus**, January 25), urged tolerance on Bill Reedy. It is indeed difficult to be tolerant of the likes of Jack Rymsha and his absolutely antediluvian slander.

First it was Jack Rymsha, boy-conservative, sparring Agnewesquely with Steve Early '71 on the editorial page of **The Campus** back in 1971. The issue was Vietnam. Mr. Rymsha's reasoning was convoluted, and the prose was boiler-plate jingoism.

Then we were treated to the electronic Jack. Changing his forum from **The Campus** to radio station WRMC, we were to understand from the egregious Mr. Rymsha that the program of a particular United States Senator, who was running for President at the time, was "nearly treasonous." The Senator in question was quite obviously not Henry "Scoop" Jackson of Washington. That sermonette contained no audible reasoning at all, and the language was quasi-educated idiocy.

This year we find Mr. Rymsha decomposing in the Dark Ages. His 'bete noire' this time around is Bill Reedy. Having nothing printable or worthwhile to peddle, Mr. Rymsha has gripped his crayon firmly in hand and resorted to unadulterated libel.

Anyone who is acquainted with these two men understands that their views are antithetical. Further, knowing them both to be articulate (usually) might lead one to expect explosive, but thoughtful, argument. That could conceivably make Mr. Rymsha's excuses for journalism almost tolerable.

But to allege that for expressing his opinion about the nature of Middlebury College and the nature of the outside entertainment brought here by the MCAB, Mr. Reedy is a "scurvy creature", is a new low in Mr. Rymsha's mottled editorial career. In exacerbating his scribblings by claiming that racism and sexism are victims of "radical overkill", Mr. Rymsha slithers to the nadir of one's tolerance of such extraordinary imbecility.

If this is conservatism at Middlebury, all concerned might be better off having Mr. Rymsha—"overquiet."

Nathaniel Forbes
Box 724 (town)
Middlebury, Vermont 05753

To the Editor:

At about 10:15 A.M. Tuesday 23, January 1973, a group of Middlebury students led by self-proclaimed radical Bill Reedy, raised the Mead Chapel flag to full mast. By so doing these students displayed their lack of intelligence, propriety and courage. First of all the mourning period for Harry Truman did not end until Friday 26 January. Thus the students' action must be taken as a belated attack upon the 33rd President, yet it is obvious that their true victim was meant to be Lyndon Johnson, who had died the day before. The students, in mixing up Harry Truman and Lyndon Johnson, manifest their lack of intelligence and their inability to keep their criticism in a limited and responsible range. Second, their act against Lyndon Johnson, regardless of the record of the 36th President, lacks all sense of propriety and reveals the cowardice of these would-be Don Quixotes. They ignore the wisdom of the Romans, whose "De mortibus nihil neci bonum" correctly implied that a dead man has no chance to defend himself. It would be only logical for these students to attack the dead body of L.B.J., mutilate it and castrate it. For they would only be duplicating their own emasculation due to their cowardice and stupidity.

Foster Osborne '73

To the Editor:

Lyndon Johnson's term in the White House was a tragedy by any measure. Having achieved the office under the worst possible circumstances, having been re-elected for the wrong reasons, and having resigned out of desperation, he dies remembered only for his greatest failure, the conduct of the Vietnam War. Yet only Lincoln did more for Blacks in America; only Roosevelt did more for the poor. Unlike foreign affairs, these were problems which Johnson understood and he acted with strength and compassion. How ironic that his death is commemorated by his successor with the announcement of a federal budget designed to cut the heart out of Johnson's domestic legislation in civil rights, social welfare, and education. How ironic that the same successor praises Johnson for his conduct of the war. How sad that Middlebury's only statement is a vindictive billboard.

Shirley Chisholm tried to remind us of the children in Head Start, the young men in the Job Corps, and the black voters in Alabama. But nobody listens to a black woman, certainly not Mr. Nixon and his associates, and apparently not the equally smug young men and women in REAP.

Russell Leng
Asst. Professor of Political Science

To the Editor:

Whether it be REAP or some other similarly deranged organization or individual, whoever is responsible for the atrocious and tasteless display of anti-LBJ feelings outside Proctor cafeteria this morning owes the entire college community an apology. Disagreements with his foreign policy are as irrelevant as the fact that Lyndon Johnson did more for American minorities than any other American President in history. What is relevant is that Lyndon Baines Johnson is dead, leaving a wife, children, grandchildren, and countless devoted friends and associates who knew him and loved him. Instead of the moralistic malarkey which seems to be REAP's speciality, respect for the man and condolences for his family are in order. This type of posthumous personal attack is a sickening and insensitive act of cowardice for which there can be no excuse. I can only feel shame and embarrassment at being part of the same community as those responsible for this warped and spiteful act.

Russell Anderson

To the Editor:

On January 22nd, Lyndon Johnson died. We, upon hearing this news, put up a bulletin board as a reminder of Johnson's role as prosecutor of the bloody build-up of the American war against Vietnam. Our bulletin board has been misunderstood.

We have been accused of not being objective. The pictures we presented were, to us, the true history of the Johnson era. No nostalgia can obscure the facts our pictures portrayed. They are, to us, an accurate reflection of the carnage and destruction presided over by Lyndon Johnson. Witness history as written by Richard Nixon and the New York Times:

"... a dynamic leader, a unique personality, and a man or great ability and unshakeable courage ... No man had greater dreams for America than Lyndon Johnson. Even as we mourn his death we are grateful for his life, which did so much to make those dreams into reality. And we know that so long as this nation lives, so will his dreams and accomplishments."

Richard Nixon

"Although overcome by a bitter war and hatreds that it spawned throughout the country, Lyndon Johnson remained a man who hated conflict and feared confrontation for himself and his country."

New York Times

We are told that we should honor Lyndon Johnson for his domestic policy,namely, civil rights and better treatment for the poor. The fact is that under Johnson the oppression of blacks and the poor reached the point that revolt and violent confrontation became the only

continued on p. 11

assault on the press. . .

continued from p. 3

In the first two years of the Nixon Administration more than 150 subpoenas were served on newspapers and radio-television stations by Federal prosecutors, state prosecutors, and defense attorneys. The Administration is not behind all of these efforts to force news organizations and reporters to divulge confidential information but it does bear the distinct responsibility for creating an atmosphere where these activities are not only permitted to occur with relative frequency, but even encouraged.

During the administration of John F. Kennedy, Arthur Schlesinger in his book **A Thousand Days** has noted at least two instances where direct political pressure was used to suppress news stories prior to publication. On several occasions, Lyndon Johnson stretched actual facts to suit the problem and issued the distortions to the press.

Congressman Paul N. McCloskey, Jr., a fourth-term member of Congress from California has been critical of the attempt by the Nixon Administration to mold news to fit its "game plan" and when this could not be done, a harder attack is made on the "bias" of news reporting. McCloskey also notes that the news media covering Congress have for too long been complacent in their reporting and relied on press releases, a pure public relations gimmick, rather than hard investigative reporting. The press has tended to concentrate on the admittedly more dynamic Executive Branch and has neglected to apply the same standards of rigorous analysis to the Congress. It is open to question how much real information would be gotten out of the Executive Branch if only its statements and figures were used, as is the case with much of the reporting on the House and the Senate.

What makes these attacks on press coverage even more alarming is the dramatic array of forces which today's government can bring to bear when recounting facts. At no other time in history has any government anywhere had such potential power to obscure its actions when those actions went wrong or did not come out as well as they might have. In sharp contrast, the news media would seem to have relatively little going for them. Any advantages, which some critics have charged make news coverage monopolistic and monolithic in form, are vitally necessary if even some kind of parity is to be preserved between government's power to correct reality and the news media's ability to see through to the actual events.

Like all giant bureaucracies or organizations, the United States government is in the business of perpetuating and glorifying policies once they have been decided. Over the years governmental agencies and members of government have developed a highly acute sense of personal survival and the need to defend policy either by distorting it if it has gone wrong or burying it if that fails. Strange as it may sound, government in that situation is not concerned with public welfare and has come to feel a primary responsibility to itself and its members. The news media, biased or not, have not gotten themselves into the awkward position of having to serve two masters. The exclusive field of activity of the news media is the public; supplying the public with information it would otherwise not get.

When the pressures on news agencies and reporters increase, in many cases in an attempt to discredit them or weaken their credibility, a real threat to open government appears. Government is not about to volunteer information that might be embarrassing or annoying, yet it is essential that people know what is being done. As government brings to bear greater and greater legal weapons against the news media, the precarious balance between the two antagonistic forces tilt farther and farther in favor of governmental news agency in fact if not in name.

Critics of the Whitehead bill and attacks on newsmen have conjured up the spectacle of the American people hearing their news from Ronald Zeigler or Jerry Friedheim at the Pentagon. Of course, neither Zeigler nor Friedheim are hired to give out news, they are PR men.

Several states as well as the Congress have proposed legislation to remedy what seems to be a loophole in newsmen's rights to protect their sources. California has recently enacted such a broad "shield law" which would protect newsmen from contempt proceedings brought by grand juries if newsmen refuse to testify as to their sources. Senators John Tunney and Alan Cranston of California plan to introduce legislation which would create a Federal shield law. Here in Vermont, state Senator John Alden of Woodstock has similar legislation in mind.

Shield laws, however successful, are not the complete answer since they would not have any effect on the legislation proposed by Whitehead. Already it may have had its desired effect by inducing a "chilling" or reluctance on the part of network news teams to undertake controversial material such as last year's "The Selling of the Pentagon".

The Whitehead legislation has a number of other features designed to make it attractive to station affiliates, but its heart and real substance are aimed at stilling or curtailing network news criticism of the administration or members of the administration. The "good news" features of the legislation are far outweighed by its "bad news" provisions for penalizing network news teams for doing their jobs.

In a recent interview in **The New York Times**, January 11, 1973, Whitehead was asked to elaborate on what he disliked about network news coverage. He declined by saying, "Now I really don't want to cite specific examples of either violence in programming, misleading advertising, or irresponsible news." The interviewer went on by suggesting, "Does this then leave it up to each local station to decide just what you mean by 'elitist gossip?' "

Whitehead replied, "That's absolutely correct."

Stations across the country have been confused by the extent of their responsibility under the proposed legislation. Are they compelled to "balance" network news stories?

One television station manager in Shreveport asked, "What sources do we have in Shreveport to balance the Watergate story by the network?"

A news director in Montana said, "We have no idea what the content of network news is going to be usually. We carry it live. We figure we just have to trust their judgment. After all, they're there and we're here. It would be pretty rough to try to cover national news from Billings."

Whitehead went on in his **Times** interview to concede that stations might shy away from airing documentaries like "The Selling of the Pentagon" for fear of arousing controversy.

As the interview progressed, Whitehead answered such questions as:

Q: Can you continue to give us your definition of "elitist gossip"?

Whitehead: " 'Elitist gossip' has to be defined by the person perceiving it..."

Q: "You used the phrase. Don't you think that you ought to define it in terms of what you had in mind when you used it?"

Whitehead: "I thing it would be counterproductive."

Asked if government regulation has had an impact on news coverage, the Telecommunications Policy director said, "Unquestionably."

The attacks on press freedom are particularly offensive at this time coming from an administration which is giving every indication of being even more secretive and sensitive to criticism, constructive or otherwise. In summing up his interview, Whitehead said, "...I may have some ideas about how I think things should come up, come 1984, but I don't think this is the time to lay them out in some grand strategy."

Q: "Is that the year you're shooting for?"

Whitehead: "It's a good year to keep in mind."

Some joke.

SAM'S MARKET

FOR JUST ABOUT ANYTHING
JUST ABOUT DOWNTOWN

FOR THE SEXES :

The Gates of Paradise

By SETH STEINZOR

(This is the first in a series of articles on feminism.)

In the slow and often painful process of building within myself what may be clumsily termed a "feminist consciousness" I find myself most greatly amazed by and resisting most strongly against new awarenesses of the seemingly trivial, natural functions that together encompass my daily life.

It is relatively easy to endorse such apparently straightforward propositions as that women and men doing similar jobs should earn the same amount, or that the same vocational and, for that matter, avocational opportunities should be equally available to both sexes. There are, of course, complications implicit in both of these propositions with which we shall treat in in a later article, but as matters of principle they are easy to accept.

It is much harder to come to comprehend such phenomena as women wearing brighter clothing than men, their being forced to wear it by social expectation and at the same time their choosing to wear it, to simultaneously display and distract from embarassingly overt scrutiny of the body underneath, and I probably still fail to understand.

Again, observe the different ways that men and women cross their legs, men opening the crotch, women closing it. There is no biological reason why either sex should find it more comfortable to sit one way rather than the other. Men's genitals are not so huge that they cannot comfortably keep their thighs together, although for various reasons most men unconsciously wish that the opposite were indeed the case. Yet since in our society a woman is defined largely by her crotch whereas a man is free to seek self-definition elsewhere, a woman is necessarily constantly on guard and body-conscious in far subtler ways than a man. A skirt, after all, so open when compared to the encasement of a pair of pants, is a proclamation of availability. Men seek such proclamations, they do not make them and no one expects them to. Women, on the other hand, are forced to balance promise and virtue in every posture, gesture, and action. To sit in a posture improper to one's gender carries certain connotations of homosexuality, if the offender is a man. It it is a woman, we consider her lesbian and/or loose. And when women wear jeans, man's attire, they sit like men, with one difference; the men are looking.

Perhaps I should explain what I mean by feminism, since I am sure that we already misunderstand each other simply through my use of that term, so strange and unfamiliar in a man's mouth that I feel uncomfortable using it in conversation. We need a new language, or at least a new conceptual precision in our vocabulary. The word "mankind," for example, while denoting "humanity as a whole" also strongly connotes "men, and those like them," reaffirming the ancient notion of Eve as made in Adam's image and removing her one step further from God. But we'll examine the Bible another time.

I hope, then, that I can partially compensate for the imprecision of my own speech by borrowing that of John Stuart Mill, who over a hundred years ago wrote in his essay "The Subjection of Women" that "the principle which regulates the existing social relations between the two sexes...is wrong in itself, and now one of the chief hindrances to human improvement; and that it ought to be replaced by a principle of perfect equality, admitting no power or privilege on the one side, nor disability on the other."

Mill considered the problem essentially to consist in woman's legal subordination to man, but as we have already hinted it cuts much deeper, arising from the most tiny and intimate details of social and personal interaction, with ramifications spreading out to the most unexpected, seemingly divergent areas of human experience. Law is a mechanism for preserving social order, and if that social order is based upon the domination of one sex over the other the law will reflect that domination.

However, I will have to explore the application of this proposition to our own society in future articles, lest I digress. The objective of feminism as I see it is to achieve that "perfect equality" of which Mill spoke. In the course of so doing our every attitude and action, our entire social being must come into review, for the basic social division is between male and female, and that division extends everywhere. I have already mentioned several of the subjects to be dealt with in this series, all of them illustrations of the above statement. The trick, the difficult but surpassingly important thing we must do, is to find in our own lives the substance and verification of our new knowledge, and then to change our lives in accordance with it. This, basically, is feminism.

letters. . .

continued from p. 9

means by which minorities could express their despair, the only means by which they could remind America and an unresponsive President of the failure of this country's promises. Johnson's term of office saw rioting in Watts, Newark, Detroit, and other major cities, the initiation of the Poor People's Campaign, Ressurection City, student outrage, and the sudden popularity of left-wing radical alternatives, be they cultural or political. This widespread disaffection of the part of many Americans can only be seen as the result of the failure of the American system and Lyndon Johnson to provide even a minimum of economic or political justice for the people of the United States.

Closely related to the dissolution of Johnson's Great Society from within was the emergence of popular resentment of and revolt against a foreign policy which can only be understood as ruthlessly insane. We saw, under Johnson, the invasion of the Dominican Republic by U.S. Marines to prop up a corrupt dictatorship, the continuation of a bloated military budget in response to the arms race, America's role as world policeman, and the manipulation of the American public by using the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution as a pretext for the escalation of the U.S. military action in Vietnam. Contrary to what we will be hearing from the media in tribute to Lyndon Johnson, these policies represent nothing less than barbarism.

If our bulletin board was "tasteless" or "disgusting" as has been alleged, that is only because to present the facts of the Johnson era is to present events as they happened under the "dynamic leadership" of Lyndon Baines Johnson, tasteless and disgusting. We put up our bulletin board in commemoration of Johnson because, moved by the injustice and destructiveness of his reign, we could not remain silent while others attempted to glorify and wash clean his name.

Denise Shekerjian
Allen Wheatcroft
Susanne Fairclough
Bill Reedy
Tom Plumb

Since the above statement was written, several more criticisms have arisen that deserve a response.

1. We should not have criticized Johnson's domestic policies, even though the consequences of those policies were far from successful, the reason being that Nixon is cutting back, and in some instances cutting altogether, Federal relief programs which do have a direct, immediate, beneficial effect on the lives of poor people in this country. A glorification of those programs initiated by Johnson might exert pressure on the Nixon administration or Congress to continue these programs. This is a good criticism, yet we don't believe that the bulletin board at Middlebury College has that kind of influence or power.

2. We should not criticize the dead. We should leave them alone. If we were the only group of people speaking politically about the dead president, criticism might not be in order. But those supporters of President Johnson have not chosen to leave him alone; they have chosen to deify publicly a man whom we feel deserves otherwise. Nothing makes our argument clearer than Abe Fortas' op.ed. in the **New York Times** of January 25th, 1973, "He was America. He was America's frontier, without which America is just another tired, retreating society, heading towards mankinds' end and not towards the fulfillment if its dreams." We can not remain silent in respect of the dead President when others persist in taking such blatantly partisan satnds.

3. We have been criticized for denegrating a man who allegedly did so much to put an end to racism in the United States. Several responses are in order. The War in Indochina under Johnson cost the United States $130 billion. Had this money been spent on educational, nutritional, or vocational programs in American ghettos, Johnson would have accomplished a great deal towards alleviating America's racial problems. Yet that money went to fighting a war in which 16% of the fighting men were black (way out of proportion to the percentage of blacks in the population) and 22% of combat fatalities were black, for they were given the worst combat assignments.

On another level, the war itself was a very racist war. The attitudes that were implanted in American soldiers' minds by the higher ups (including the President) were incredibly racist in their nature. Vietnamese "ally" or "enemy" alike, were gooks, dinks, slant-eyes, slope-heads; not a far cry from "nigger" at all. The "scorched earth" "search and destroy", "forced draft urbanization", and anti-personal-weapons policies could only be carried out upon a people considered to be inferior.

An army colonel made the statement in 1967, "We have to destroy this village in order to save it." It was that kind or mentality that prevailed during Johnson's administration. When Kennedy took office, there were very few prostitutes in Vietnam, mostly holdovers from the First Indochina War with the French. There were, at the end of Johnson's term in office, 400,000 prostitutes in South Vietnam, many who had received operations on their eyes and silicone injections to enlarge their breasts so as to make themselves more attractive to the American soldiers. The U.S. introduced Coca-Cola, Hondas, T.V. Dinners, and other Western products to South Vietnam, opening new markets for Western capitalists and at the same time destroying a once-beautiful culture. School children, taught by either American advisors or American-trained Vietnamese learned American history during the Johnson years, and learned little of their own aggression.

The United States, under the leadership of President Johnson, attempted to destroy a culture and replace it with one the United States considered to be superior. "White Man's Burden" is hardly a forgotten concept.

4. From the criticism we have received, it appears as if there is a misunderstanding. We have been correctly criticized for blaming the war in Indochina , or for that matter all the ills facing America, on Lyndon Johnson. That was by no means our intent.

In our initial response to the criticism, we stated "this widespread disaffection on the part of many Americans can only be seen as the result of the failure of the American system and Lyndon Johnson to provide even a minimum of economic or political justice for the people of the United States." In other words, Watts, Newark, Detroit could happen under any administration, and the War in Indochina was by no means started by Lyndon Johnson. Johnson was a product of, and trapped within, a system that viewed profit as more important than human potential; markets as more desirable than creative, humanitarian development, and coersion as more effective than self-determination in deciding the destiny of underdeveloped nations. For this, we cannot fault Lyndon Johnson. But Lyndon Johnson was directly responsible for the **amount** of coersion utilized, and he was most certainly aware of the destruction his orders caused. He must also have been aware of the undemocratic, repressive dictatorship in South Vietnam. He was most certainly aware of the profits the armaments industry accrued from U.S. Government spending, and he must have known that those arms were used in ways declared illegal by international law.

As Commander-in Chief of the armed forces, President Johnson had the power to fight the War in Indochina his way. His way, in our opinion, was barbaric, illegal, and incredibly expensive. But secondly, it was necessary for him to fight that counterrevolutionary war in order to protect American interests, and American ideology. In that sense, he was only an agent and cannot be blamed. In the former sense, he should be held responsible for those crimes of war he had committed and he should be held responsible for the consequences of fighting that war (the expense, the divisions it created, the effect on the economy etc.) With this in mind we could never remain silent while tribute is paid to such a person as Lyndon Baines Johnson. And we will not remain silent about the system that produced the War in Indochina. As Marx said in the **Eighteenth Brumaine,**

"Men make their own history, but they do not make it under circumstances directly found, given and transmitted from the past."

BEN FRANKLIN

Your Complete Variety Store

Main Street, Middlebury
Next to the
Campus Cinema

BABYSITTING JOB

For any girl interested in babysitting once or twice a week on a steady basis. Contact:
Mr. or Mrs. Dick Fitzgerald
Apartment 26 in
Battell Block

For VALENTINES DAY Give Her

Jewelry *A Scarf* *A Love Puzzle*

COLLEGE TOWN SHOP

come visit

SEVEN SOUTH

Rte. 7 Middlebury

a new and different restaurant
with complete sandwich menu
and reasonably priced meals

happy hour fri. nite 10—11

Open 11 am — Midnight
Fri. & Sat. 'til 1

closed wednesdays

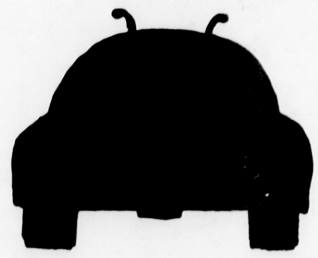
The Alternative

RECORDS & TAPES
STEREO SYSTEMS
LOW PRICES

16 MAIN STREET BRISTOL, VT.

MON. THRU SAT. 9—9

Dick's



VW Repair

The Sunoco Station

Washington D.C. Where They Plan the Wars

By NATHANIEL FORBES

In view of recent events, it is a little difficult to write about the demonstrations in Washington over Coronation weekend, or their effectiveness. After all, the President is about to affect what will be unilaterally termed 'peace' The not-so-good Dr. Heinz Kissinger has done his work well.

Notwithstanding this development, the attitudes and emotions of the twenty-five or thirty Middlebury students who participated in the Vietnam Veterans Against the War march and the March Against Death on January 20 seemed good.

'Nam Veterans' March

We arrived Friday night and early Saturday morning, and enjoyed the exquisite hospitality of the parents of one of our troupe. We arose early Saturday morning and set out in brisk, breezy weather for Arlington National Cemetery.

The Vietnam Veterans' march was sceduled to begin at 10:00 a.m., but the two thousand or more assembled persons did not begin moving until almost eleven-thirty. In the interim we listened to Barry Romo, a nationally recognized spokesman for the VVAW, and to a Vietnamese woman who spoke movingly, though nearly inaudibly, of the terror of her people and the destruction of her country by American warplanes.

Noticeably present at the gathering were national organizers of the National Peace Action Coalition and the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, the two major anti-war organizations for several years now, and co-sponsors of the day's activities. Rennie Davis was hanging around near the microphone.

He had visited Middlebury a while back on an organizational tour of the Northeast. He spoke at the College to a large crowd, but of the people who heard him, few actually attended any of last spring's actions in Boston or New York. Rennie Davis has been moving against this war for a long time, and seeing him made one think about how long we have had to deal with "honorable settlements", an impotent Congress, big-city police, and our own consciences because of Vietnam. And how long the Vietnamese have suffered at our hands.

Lots of us got into anti-war actions only two or three years ago, but there were too may Vietnamese dead long before that, and there are plenty of folks around who were doing what we were doing last weekend nearly eight years ago. It seemed like lots of them had come to Washington once more for this affair—the Recycling of the Mad Bomber.

The Best Show

Approximately two thousand people marched the distance from Arlington to the grounds of the Lincoln Memorial. We walked six abreast, so the line stretched out some distance.

Without a doubt, the Veterans consistently put together the best shows. Number one, they certainly have the most legitimate reason for being on the streets of the U.S. protesting, having been in the bomb crater that is Vietnam. Number two, they are excellent publicity hounds. If there is a camera around, the Veterans are usually in front of it. And lastly, they are superbly organized.

Military training is good for something, if not killing. There were VVAW marshalls crawling all over Arlington and lining the parade route to the Lincoln Memorial. Firmly, but politely, the marchers were kept to one side of the street and organized in ranks of six.

Largely because of their finesse in handling affairs like the march and the actions at the Democratic and Republican Conventions in Miami Beach last summer, the VVAW has emerged as one of the most articulate, responsible, and forceful anti-war groups in the nation.

Were You Invited?

For whatever reasons they are also a bit elitist. I had never heard of invitations to a march, but apparently the Vets thought it their prerogative to invite or not invite whom they pleased. So two or three groups, including the New American Movement, were 'invited' to participate, on the condition that there be no banners other than the VVAW banners.

It was under the auspices (and the banner) of NAM that most of the Middlebury group marched, knowingly or unknowingly. There were no hassles about banners, and all hands were pleased to be able to march with the Veterans. Having several ex-GI's around often prevents such events from being targets for police interference.

Low Police Profile

Speaking of Jerry Wilson and his police, it seemed that the law was keeping a very low profile throughout the day. Three scooter cops passed the march once, and while we were crossing the Arlington Bridge, the customary two or three Coast Guard and Washington police boats patrolled the Potomac for anyone who might, in a spasm of exuberance, take a nose dive off the bridge.

It was quite unusual, however, not to see every corner and doorway guarded by a uniform. Last time we were in Washington,we had been received by combined tactical elements of the National Guard, D.C. Police, U.S. Marshalls, Capitol Police, National Park Police, and sundry riot squads; this year, priorities had been reordered. Richard Nixon was more important than we were, so the officers of justice were looking after his welfare—oops, sorry—his, ah...well-being.

It took us no more than one hour to reach the Lincoln Memorial. We proceeded down to the far end of the grounds, away from the Memorial, at which point the march dissipated. An unexpectedly large crowd had assembled at the Memorial for the main activity, the March Against Death.

As the Vets' march dissolved, the VVAW staged a small rally, ostensibly to gather signatures on the nine-point peace proposal which was understood to have been the Vietnamese program in Paris. Few people attended, most everyone being more interested in something to munch and somewhere to thaw out.

Middlebury Students

Somehow in the mass of people, a group of Middlebury students found each other near the Lincoln Memorial, where the march started. The line-up in the march was done by affinity group (i.e. Women, Trade Unionists, Vets, Students, Gays) and by region (West, South, Northeast). Right under the New England sign, we found a Vermont flag and several people from around Vermont who had been to Washington with us too many times before. We also met a number of people from Vermont we hadn't known about before, which was encouraging.

A group of us huddled together to wait for the march to begin. It was scheduled to roll at one p.m., but was late, of course. An additional problem was the fact that there were so many people lined up around the Memorial and on Henry Bacon Drive, which leads away from it, that the head of the parade was marching down Constitution Avenue about one hour before the New England section, two-thirds of the way back, even moved.

As most of the crowd stood waiting and getting very cold, we were exhorted to sing, chant, make noise, hurry up and wait...it didn't do any good. It was one of the quietest demonstrations on record. It was too damn cold to sing or chant, so while waiting, people amused themselves reading everyone else's posters.

Posters

Most prominent were PCPJ posters stating 'Sign Now' in large letters, and smaller poster of 'Nixon, You Lied. Sign Now' Next most numerous seemed to be this year's election post mortem, 'Don't Blame Me, I'm From Massachusetts'

There were a wide variety of flags, including plenty of Vietnamese flags and a brilliantly colored effort from the November 4 Coalition, which was two silkscreened etchings in blue, one of Ho Chi Minh and one of a Vietnamese woman, on a bright red background.

The Communist Party appeared in a blaze of glory, decked out in twenty-foot banners announcing the presence of the Communist Party. And of course there were innumerable home-made placards. Near us, an elderly woman held one that asked, 'How many deaths is an honorable

Militant/Mark Satinoff

Washington,D.C., Jan.20. More than 100,000 gather at Washington monument to protest Nixon's war.

Militant/Jack Barrett

peace?'

Buttons were in abundance. The most popular was a version of the old Solidarity Vietnam pin, half blue and half red with a yellow star in the middle. This time these were distributed by, and bore the name of, Medical Aid for Indochina. The other type of button we saw most was McGovern buttons, all 57 varieties.

Unfortunately, there was very little sculpture compared to previous years, but most everyone saw the huge papier-mache replica of Nixon, with a Satanic grin and blood all over, about to hurl the bombs he was clutching in each fist. All things considered, it was very festive. What the March Against Death lost in noise volume, it gained in color and artistry.

The March Against Death

Our group took the first step at about three o'clock, and it took about one hour to get down Constitution Avenue to the Washington Monument. By the time New England got to the rally at the Monument, it had been in progress for some time. Three or four of us climbed half way up the hill to the Monument and surveyed the multitude.

A reasonable estimate of crowd size was 60-65,000 people. Organizers of the march said 100,000 and the National Park Police said 30,000.

It was an impressive number for such weather and such circumstances. We were all freezing, but that didn't keep people from marching. And then we had been subjected to nothing but hints and half-truths since October regarding a settlement, a circumstance which, it had been feared, might reduce the number attending, but it obviously had not.

Shortly after we arrived at the rally the American flags around the Monument were taken down and replaced with Vietnamese flags. This seemed to upset the Park Police. They became somehwat more irate and aggressive when some of the American flags were turned into blankets and others turned into ashes.

Someone made an announcement, asking the demonstrators to replace the flags at the end of the rally. I didn't notice anyone rushing to comply, except the Park Police. Blankets were definitely more useful than chauvinism at the time.

Patchwork Speakers

The group of people who addressed the rally might best be described as patchwork. We missed Rep. Bella Abzug of New York and Sidney Peck, head of the PCPJ. We did hear Senator Philip Hart of Michigan, whose credentials (other than being a Senate dove) consist in Ms. Hart's refusal to pay her income tax.

We tried to ignore war-hero, PT-boat-commander Rep. Paul McCloskey of California, who spoke in an effort to prove that Republicans could too be liberal and get elected. There were only two or three movement speakers, whose names were not widely known. Mercifully, the rally was short.

Pete Seeger closed the program, or tried to close it, as he was pelted with mud clots by what was loosely referred to as the SDS—more exactly, the "no more ruling class speakers" coalition. By the time Seeger finished, good numbers of people had left, the elements and the oratory having been too much for them.

We demonstrate on Saturday. Lyndon Johnson dies two days later, and the President declares peace the day after that. It must be some kind of game. Not that the demonstration had much to do with the other two events, but it is ironic.

But then again, the marches did have an effect on Johnson and Nixon. It is apparent that they had a great deal of effect. For all the spinach floating around now about LBJ, he perpetrated the most massive bombing the world had ever seen.

The same people who fought with McCarthy and Kennedy against him in the primaries in 1968 poured onto the streets of Chicago in that year to let Johnson and Humphrey and the rest of the country know that there was a growing number of people who were not going to let them get away with their actions in Vietnam.

Protests Have An Effect

Of course, Nixon has outdone Johnson at every turn to become the mass murderer of all time. LBJ refused to consider the horrors that Nixon has prosecuted. And each year since Johnson, each year of the Nixon years, has been marked by a large outpouring of sentiment against the war.

Although Nixon's strategy seems to have been to do more and more disgusting things to Vietnam in hopes that we would give up on his rationality and let him go to it, we flooded the streets of the cities in 1969, in 1970, on May Day in 1971, and during the Spring Offensive of 1972.

I think it not unreasonable to state that without the 'rebel yells' of the past five years, Johnson would have run again in 1968 and Richard Nixon would not have been as interested in ending the Vietnam genocide as he appeared to have been, if one may judge his interest by his very infrequent public statements. What either of them would have done without our protest is unthinkable.

Of course, Nixon made considerable show during most of the demonstrations of ignoring them—football or whatever was more important than rioting and loss of civil liberties during May Day, for instance. While national media devoted hours of air time and rolls of color film to the demonstrators, Nixon pretended not to see or hear. But Heinz Kissinger was not sent zooming over the globe, and General Haig was not sent to browbeat Thieu in Saigon because Richard Nixon was a Quaker who had devoted his life to peace and healing.

Nixon heard the voices, and he also heard the grumbling of that perenially subdued body, the Silent Majority. It became a matter of votes versus corpses, and though it poses some difficulty to assert that votes won out, if we examine his actions since the November election, the ballot does appear to have been higher priority than the bomb for Nixon. At least some of his interest in settlement may be directly attributed to the pressure created by having a large scale demonstration in his city every year, and in having 13,000 war protesters arrested in his city in one day.

But Why?

But this does not completely explain why sixty thousand people thought it necessary to attend the Coronation ceremonies uninvited and unwelcomed The answer boils down to one thing: you can never trust dick nixon. That is why we went.

Other explanations may be forwarded if one examines who went, how many times they had been there before, and what kind of socio-political structure they advocate. The limited national press coverage of our action generalized that for most of those who attended, this was just one more in a long series of marches.

That was not true, for instance, of the Middlebury group, many if not most of whom had never been to a mass protest like this before. It was clearly not true of the marchers as a whole. There were too many middle-aged husband-wife couples, turned out in Westport-Connecticut-Peck-&-Peck-Brooks-Brothers-winter-outfits, most of them sporting McGovern buttons. They certainly had not been down there before.

There were plenty of McGovern buttons in general too. Their wearers were there because the man being reinauguated had beaten their man—badly—and they were not going to let Nixon get away with it unscathed.

In short, it was not a march of veteran anti-war freaks. They naturally were there, too, in large numbers, but the ranks had been bolstered considerably by some new recruits.

Fear of More of the Same

But you can never trust dick nixon because, since October, two weeks before the election (oddly enough), the American people had been deceived. Kissinger's famous "epigrammatic phrase" was a lie. Peace was not "at hand" October 31 came and went. The Election came and went in November.

Thanksgiving passed, and then December 16 rolled around. With it came the most incredible aerial annihilation of person and property ever witnessed. While students languished at home over the Christmas groaning board, Vietnam became a testing ground for diplomacy by terror. The New Year arrived and passed.

School resumed, and with it the innuendoes and rumors about settlement, which reached their peak just before the day for Recycling. At the last moment we heard from the White House that nothing would be said until after the Crown had been laid on again.

For those of us who attended the January 20 marches, the machinations and political two-steps portended nothing but more of the same. Even now, as I write on the day the murder is to cease, many people believe we are in for four more years of the same deceit.

The United States is, expectedly, leaving "advisors" in Southeast Asia. We have nothing to go on in regard to Cambodia or Laos but Heinz Kissinger's "firm belief" And I've already heard the words that best sum up why we went to Washington: "It's only a matter of time until they find another place."

astrology. . .

continued from p. 7

is selective in the famous people chosen for the sign he's trying to characterize. For instance he chooses J.F.K. as the only politician under "Cetus" and thereby inferring that Cetans are not politicians as a rule. This This is empirical observation, granted; but faulty as a result of lack of sufficient examples to prove his point.

My second objection is not an original one; in a recent issue of **Astrology Magazine**, Millie Simerman noted that **Astrology** 14 is based on the assumption that the planets move through the constellations Aries, Taurus, etc. Actually, astrologers figure the movements of the planets through the fixed belt, 6 degrees on each side of the equator, in the heavens. As a result, there is no need to expand what is already a convenient and workable mathematical system.

My third objection is based on this mathematical point of view. When there were ten signs, there were exactly 36 degrees to each sign. Now there are 30 degrees to a sign - again a precise figuration. Now, if one divides 360 degrees by 14, one ends up with each sign occupying 25 degrees 42 minutes 25 seconds, which is imprecise, very messy, and will make astrology an esoteric art, closed to public investigation and practice. It is this objection that is my strongest; and it'll be the subject of a future article on the public involvement in astrology.

Futher objections would be that Schmidt does not appear to be considering the Houses at all. A "House" in astrology is an area of human existence and endeavor which is common to all men. As it is presently understood, the interpretation of each House is dependent on the interpretation of the Sign of the Zodiac that rules it. Therefore, Aries is the first sign, and it rules the first House - so, we call the First House the House of Self. The Second House is ruled by Taurus, and so it is said that it is the House of Money and Possessions. Any planet placed in a particular house will have its interpretation colored by that House's designation. By expanding the number of signs to 14, he has by extension expanded the Houses to 14. How do we interpret the two new houses?

A final objection could be that Schmidt's system would destroy a unifying principle in Astrology - that there are unifying common elements shared between signs sharing a common element (fire, water, earth and air) and signs sharing the qualities (cardinal, fixed and mutable). If one will note that 3 (qualities) and 4 (elements) divide only one number evenly of the three that have been discussed - 10, 12, and 14 - and that number is 12, the number presently constituting astrology. It would be difficult to find any other reasonable combination of elements and qualities that would divide 14 evenly.

Nonetheless, there is some value in Schmidt's attempt to "update" astrology; at least he was not afraid to propose what appeared to him to be necessary changes. Besides, an occasional slap in the face is good to shake out complacency and encourage a constant healthy skepticism in the establishment of astrology.

Middmen Outskate Amherst 6-4

By JOHN WOODS

Some fast skating and aggressive hockey by Junior Robbie McCallum saved Middlebury from an embarrassing loss to division II cellar-dwellers Amherst at a home contest in recent Varsity action. The victory followed a dissappointing 5-3 loss at Norwich academy on January 24th.

The hapless Lord Jeffs of Amherst have yet to defeat a division II opponent, but they stayed close to the end, rallying to tie the score twice in the third period.

The teams skated evenly for the majority of the first period before Chris Cutler opened Middlebury's scoring with a goal at 19:30 into the first period. He was assisted on the play by Garth Parker. Amherst knotted the score briefly at 1-1 in the second period before Parker collected a goal of his own, assisted by Cutler. Another Amherst goal and then co-captain Chris Burr took the rebound from a Barry Jones shot and tucked the puck away with a short wrist shot to the near side, to make the score 3-2.

Content with a one goal lead, Middlebury's complacent and uninspired play early in the final period allowed Amherst to tie the score once again at three all and set the stage for McCallum's last-minute heroics. Strong skating by McCallum and sharp passing by Tom Stillman and co-captain Tim Silver set up Middlebury's fourth goal as McCallum nailed a shot to the opposite corner from ten feet out.

Middlebury's lackadaisical attitude gave Amherst yet another chance, as a botched defensive assignment gave an Amherst forward a break-away. The lonely Lord Jeff slipped the puck between goalie Bill Burke's legs for Amherst's fourth goal and a tie game.

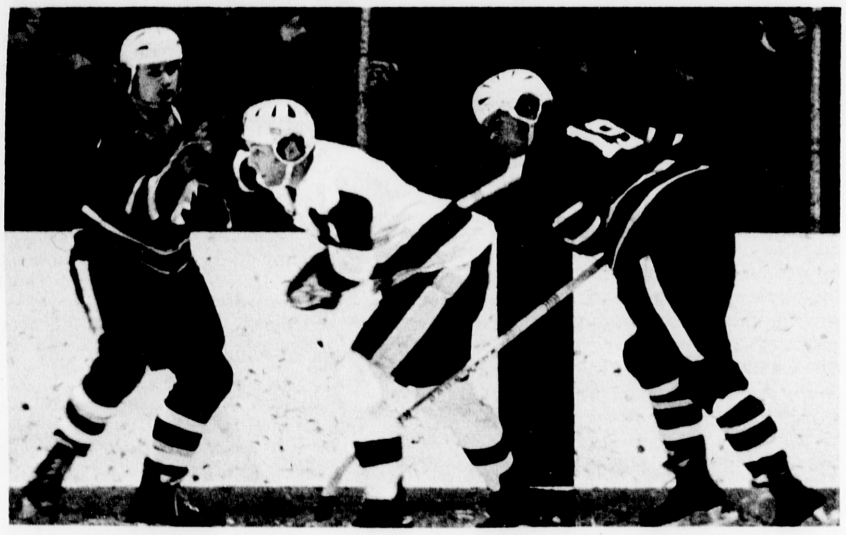
While a lack of offensive firepower has hurt the team all year (as Coach Forbes was quick to admit) McCallum provided a little of what had been missing with a tally late in the third period. Taking a lead pass from Jim Hurd, McCallum took a blazing slap shot from just inside the blue line for what proved to be the deciding goal. With less than a minute remaining, Charlie O'Sullivan scored unassisted on an empty Amherst net for Middlebury's final goal.

The 43-28 shot margin held by Middlebury indicated the Panthers' shooting dominance, or perhaps the superlative job done by Skip Francis in the Amherst nets. Francis kept his team in the game with many key saves and was nominated for a coveted game all star award along with McCallum and the Amherst captain, T. Rockwell Shepard III. For Middlebury, highlights were provided by the heads-up playing of defenseman Richard Simourd and the strong showing of wing Randy Mattson who, along with John Leary, has just been moved up from the B squad. Burke, replacing the flu-stricken Larry Perlman in the goal gave himself a happy birthday present with the 6-4 win.

NORWICH...

The Norwich game was a disappointing one in several respects. While the Panthers outshot the Cadets 36-32, the offense simply could not produce the necessary goals. (The defence yielded five goals, only one of which was on a power-play situation.)

Middlebury started well enough, as Mike Kelley scored the first period's only goal with assists from Chris Burr and Jim Hurd. Norwich however scored a pair of goals in the second period and it was not until the final period that the Panthers could tally again, when Randy Mattson hammered one in on a pass from John Leary. With the score tied, Norwich then scored twice to take the lead for good with Tim Silver's goal (assisted by Cutler) doing precious little. One more Norwich goal made the final score a disheartening 5-3.



Resurrected B Hockey Wins Two

By JOHN DOHERTY

The "B" squad bounced back from their 13-1 pounding at the hands of the Dartmouth freshmen last week, to roll up successive victories over Norwich, 7-2, and South Carlton High of Ottawa, 11-1.

Coming off another heady victory over the Cadets, the Panthers were facing an unknown quantity in the Canadian high school team. The Redskins have an excellent record in their high school play and their only losses have come against college "B" teams. They quickly learned that they were to be outclassed by a high-powered Midd squad however, when Peter Prescott fed John Burditt off the opening face-off for a quick score. Captain Mark Ceglarski followed shortly to make it 2-0, as Middlebury clipped off more and better shots than their opposition. The Redskins managed to harry the Panthers to hold the first period scores against them down to four and even slipped one past Midd goalie "Gimp" Brimsek. That was to end their scoring for the evening, however, as the college boys came out hitting in the second period, pumping in three goals to the Redskin's zip, to achieve a 7-1 lead. Prescott hit the first of these early, and was followed on power play opportunities by Ceglarski and George Tooley.

While the Midd offense wedged the floodgates open to pour in four more in the third period, the bruising Panther defense gave the high schoolers a rude introduction into the Pfeiffer style of play. Time and again, the smaller Redskins went into the corners only to be mangled by the likes of Doug Taylor, a frosh with crunching size and attitude.

The win was the more helpful for the "B" squaders since they lost teammates Jack Leary and Randy Mattson to the varsity last week. They will have been more severly tested this week by Williams on Tuesday as they reach the mid-point of their schedule with a 5-1 record.

Intramurals

The week past (January 22-26) saw little change in either the Hockey or Basketball League standings, yet was highlighted by many spirited and well-played contests. With the schedule at the mid-season mark, teams are going all out to secure a top-seeded position for the concluding tournaments.

The "A" Division of the Hockey League still is led by the ASP #I team which was idle during the week. They have a 3-0-1 record for 7 points. The Independent Blue team, which was also idle, remained in the second spot (3-1-0), but was tied by the Faculty-Staff (3-1-0) team which won a tight 4-2 decision over winless DU #I. Independent Red (2-1-1) also picked up points with a win and remains in fourth place.

The "B" Division leader of last week, Sig Ep, remained in the top spot with a 5-1 victory over Independent White. Sig Ep's 7 points (3-0-1) leads runner up ASP #II (3-0-0) by a single point. The DU #II (3-2-0) team moved up to tie ASP #II for the second slot, but is two games down in the loss column. Zeta Psi, with a 2-2 record, is settled in the fourth position.

DU #I and KDR remained in a tie for the number one spot in the "A" Division of the Basketball League with 3-1 records. Each of the teams picked up a victory during the week, but the Independent V squad dropped its tilt and fell to 2-2, in a tie for third with DU #II.

The "B" Division lead is still shared by ASP and Stewart, each holding a 4-0 record. The showdown between these two clubs will not be held until February 12, but several other of the contending clubs (Independent White, 3-1; Hepburn 5, 2-2; Faculty-Staff, 2-2; or Independent II, 2-2) could upset the top runners.

On Saturday, January 20, the Intramural Department sponsored an All-Star game between selected performers from our League and the Riverside Church Club from New York City. The All-Stars showed signs of being able to stay with the talented New Yorkers, but superior rebounding and speed took their toll. The final score was 76-47. Keith Brown was high scorer for the Intramural team with 9 points, followed by Terry McGuirk and Pete Aronson with 7 apiece, and Bruce Bertkau and Bill Maher with 6 each. Also performing for the squad were Bob Lider, Chris Jacoby, Dana Eglinton, Charley Jacobi, Joel Trotter, Bruce Shenker and John Cruise. It is hoped that more such All-Star contests, both in basketball and hockey, can be arranged with nearby colleges.

Those persons interested in forming a team for the 4-man Bowling League or Individuals that wish to participate in the Individual Chess Championship are reminded that entry blanks and general information concerning these activities are available in the Field House lobby. The entry blanks must be returned by February 7 to be included in the activity.

The standings of both the Hockey and Basketball Leagues as of Sunday, January 28, were:

Hockey

"A" Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts.
ASP #I	3	0	1	7
Fac-Staff	3	1	0	6
Ind.-Blue	3	1	0	6
Ind.-Red	2	1	1	5
Stewart #I	2	2	0	4
DU #I	0	4	0	0
Chi Psi	0	4	0	0

"B" Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts.
Sig Ep	3	0	1	7
ASP #II	3	0	0	6
DU #II	3	2	0	6
Zeta Psi	2	2	0	4
Ind.-White	1	2	0	2
KDR	1	4	0	2
Stewart #II	0	3	1	1

Basketball

"A" Division

Team	W	L
DU #I	3	1
KDR	3	1
Ind. V	2	2
DU #II	2	2
Ind. III	1	3
Ind. IV	1	3

"B" Division

Team	W	L
ASP	4	0
Stewart	4	0
Ind.-White	3	1
Hepburn 5	2	2
Fac-Staff	2	2
Ind. II	2	2
Chi Psi	1	3
Ind.-Blue	1	3
Ind.-Red	1	3
Zeta Psi	0	4

Varsity Basketball Wins 2 out of 3

By LEE LUMPKIN

The Panthers played three basketball games in five days last week, first hosting Trinity and then going on the road against Bates and Colby.

In the Trinity game, both teams started out slowly, the score after four minutes of The scoring soon picked up, though, and it appeared a close game was developing. With eight minutes left in the first half, Trinity was ahead 14-13, but the Panthers suddenly came alive; at half-time the score was 35-20 in favor of Middlebury.

The Panthers held on to their lead throughout the second half, the final score being 78-72. Kevin Cummings was the leading scorer for the Panthers with 18 points; Dave Pentkowski scored 16.

The real difference in this game came from the free throws. The Panthers sank 18 of 24 shots from the foul line, while Trinity shot 0 out of 5.

Bates, Colby...

The Panthers faced a tough opponent in Bates. The game was played about equally, and the outcome was decided by percentages. Middlebury hit on 50% of their field goal attempts, making three more than Bates. The final score was 61-55. Pentkowski and K. Cummings were again the high scorers for the Panthers, Pentkowski with 13 and Cummings with 12.

On the next day, the Panthers traveled to Waterville to play the Colby Mules, a team which Middlebury beat 75-73 last December. The Mules proved too strong for the Panthers this time, thoroughly creaming the Panthers by an 80-54 score. The only Middlebury player to really shoot well was Nelson, who scored 15 points.

Colby's defense was very tight and caused the Panthers to shoot poorly. Middlebury made only 29% of their shots while Colby made 49% of their shots.

Middlebury's record now stands at 8 won and 4 lost. During Winter Vacation they will play three games: St. Lawrence on Feb. 5, Williams on Feb. 7, and Tufts on Feb. 9. The Tufts game will be played at home.

Swimmers Fall to UVM, U. Mass.

By SUSAN GOLDBERGER

Edged out of second place by two points, the Middlebury swimmers finished last behind U.V.M. and the University of Massachusetts in a tri meet held last Friday night at U.V.M. U.V.M.'s 106-51-49 victory came as no surprise, having scored big wins over Midd in their two previous encounters.

In addition to the absence of swimmers, away for the winter term, the team was also missing freestyler Susan Fairclough who was ill, plus both its divers. The only bright spot for Midd in the meet was breaststroker Kathy White who continued to dominate all competition, winning both the 50 and 100 yard events. The medly relay of White, Sally Ferris, Leslie Klein, and Laura Fuller took the other first for Midd.

CAMPUS WANT ADS

Are you fed up with the ad board? Does it take you hours to find what you are looking for and then you find that you don't have a pencil to copy it down? Are you staying here on weekends because nc one can find your ad amidst the rubble of the Ride Board? Are you desperately trying to sell that old clutter? Do you want to wish your buddies a fantastic birthday? Are you secretly yearning to send cryptic messages? Well, if this sounds like you, then use the **Campus Want Ads**. For one quarter you can let the world know!

Just write out your message (25 words or less), put it in an envelope with 25 cents, send it to Campus Want Ads (via the campus mail, Box 1148), and watch for the results!

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS SALE: 1 green vibrating chair ($15), bookshelf: 7' x 4' ($10), Partition for Starr double ($10). Contact Charles Cavness, Starr 308.

WANTED: Nancy Uyeno.

NEEDED: Volunteers to help transport working poor on a rotating schedule. (Once a month or so.) Saturday mornings 8:00 - 9:00 a.m. Call Megan at 9076 (Box 1072) or Sally at 9315 (Box 649).

FOR SALE: A very dear 1964 Dodge Dart: great engine, but some rust. $75 or best offer. Call 8-2787.

MUST SELL: Stereo 4-track Norelco 4408 tape recorder. With speakers, mikes, sound on sound. $120 or best offer. Lance Collister, Box C 608.

FOR SALE: Dyna 70 power amplifier and pre-amp, SLX-2 Garrard turntable, Utah speakers. ALSO 2 Pentax H1 and H1a cameras with 35mm and 55mm lens, light meter and case. Eight-track stereo car tape deck with speakers. Must sell everything. See Hugh Barber, Sig Ep: 388-7890.

ATTENTION FACULTY: Promote good student-faculty relations. Invite me to dinner over break. (No spinach or liver, please.) Contact Jesse, 388-9308, Box C 1092.

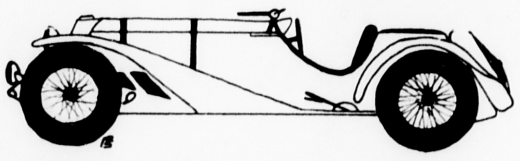
WANTED: Accommodating male companion well-versed in sexual activities in 2-bunk bed (top or bottom). Call anytime: 388-6227.

RIDE for two, Amherst or the 5-college area sometime Friday, February 2nd, or Saturday, 3rd. Contact Kathie, Milliken 367, C 311, 388-6374.

CAMPUS WANT ADS

Weybridge Garage

Foreign Car Repairs General Car Repairs Road Service



MORGAN HORSE FARM ROAD

388-7652

This Week's

RECORD SPECIAL

Greatful Dead

Europe '72

$5.99

Beginning Fri. Feb. 2

Limited Quantity

The Vermont Book Shop

MIDDLEBURY VERMONT 05753

Tony's Pizza

pizza and subs

open seven days a week 5 pm - late close

Legal Beverages 388-2559

Middlebury Inn

A Country Inn

The Finest Accommodations

Middlebury, Vermont

tel. 802-388-4961

EMILIO'S

Beer

Sandwiches to go

Chilled Wine

imported & domestic

11 am - 11 pm College St.

Tel 8-7290

Forasong

Clothing handmade to order

Beautiful imported fabrics

Including 100% Wool

Scottish Tartan Plaids

Bridport - 7 mi. E. of Middlebury

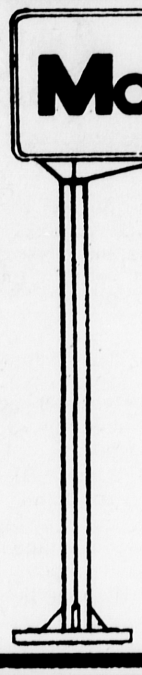
Maple Manor MOTEL

Open All Year

"Where Staying is a Pleasure"

Tel. (802) 388-2193

1 mile south on Rte. 7



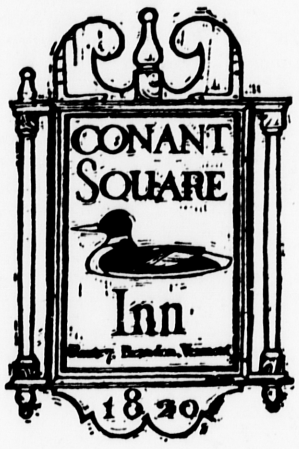
Ted Novak's

HAVE A HEART
COME TO TED'S
FOR VALENTINE'S DAY

(OR ANY OTHER TIME, TOO)

little oaken bucket
Antiques
74 Main Street
388-2928

The Village Store of Middlebury
Antiques - General Line
Gifts and Vermont made products
Route 7
4 miles south of Middlebury
Near Route 125 turn



American Food
With A Touch
of the
Continent

Brandon, Vt.

VALENTINE CARDS by Ambassador
VALENTINE CANDY by Russell Stover and Whitman
Many Fine Gifts For That Special SOMEONE
at
Vermont Drug, Inc.
The Rexall Store
Middlebury, Vt.

TYPEWRITER SERVICE
EXPERT REPAIR BY EXPERIENCED TECHNICIAN
FREE PICK-UP AND DELIVERY
Clinton Magoun 388-6298

DRUG ASSIST
8-7555

BAKERY LANE FOOD SHOP

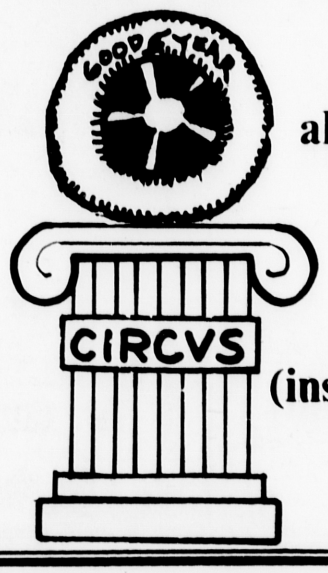
11 Washington St.
across from the Grand Union Plaza

LEATHER BROTHERS
THE FINEST IN HANDMADE BAGS, BELTS, GARMENTS, FOOTWEAR
→ CUSTOM WORK ←
NEXT TO THE CRAFT CENTER, IN
FROG ALLEY
HOURS: TUE - SAT, 10-5

COUNTY TIRE CORP.
33 seymour street
middlebury, vt. 05753
phone: 388-7620

The Whole Front End

wheels balanced
tires alignment
batteries
shocks (installed, too)



Syracuse University
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

The Cure for the Common Summer

1973 SUMMER PROGRAMS

Italian Language & Literature, Psychology, Art (*Italy*); Law (*Amsterdam*); Education (*Mexico*); Music (*Switzerland*); East African Seminar (*Kenya*); Photography (*Munich*); Environmental Arts (*Japan*). *Applications Due March 15, 1973.*

An Education in Learning

1973 FALL SEMESTERS

Semester in Italy (*Liberal Arts*); Semester in The Netherlands (*Liberal Arts, Human Development, Social Work*); Semester in Spain (*Liberal Arts*); Semester in England (*Art, Liberal Arts, Public Communications*); Year in England (*Art, Architecture*). *Applications Due March 15, 1973.*

send for information:

Division of International Programs
Syracuse University
335 Comstock Avenue
Syracuse, New York 13210
Phone (315) 476-5541, ext. 3471

the giant groat

once upon a time there was this giant groat who didn't like to associate with the smaller groats who lived next door to him, so he killed them and They came and took him away.

The End

after They took him away to the groat prison, They were in trouble, because not only was the giant groat very angry (by the way his name was chalmundely), but also They couldn't fit him into any of the groat cells (not unlike cells in the french underground or in an onion skin) since, as you all know, he was a giant groat, which implies (subtly,subtly) that he was bigger than the average groat (just like Yogi is smarter than the average bear, kiddies!). So what They did was to invite danny thomas over to dinner in a yellow shirt and had him step on the giant groat's foot.

.....

The End

two hundred groats of indeterminate size licked their way through the pistachio ice cream and QT tanning lotion toward the giant groat. all volunteers in their forces, they knew it was now or never, for the giant groat was perched on the precinice of Papoon's peak, prepared to plummit into the depths of the Bottomless Barbecue Pit & Chinese Laundry rather than to suffer at the hands (do groats have hands?) of the ravenous rubble below. Suddenly, Hemingway leapt out of a cave and began shouting obscenities at the groats crawling towards. 'Good old Ern' thought the giant groat, always shouting his mouth off. But what does Ketchum Idaho have to do with all this? Why aren't we in Tierra del Fuego? And how do I make my voice do this? tune in next week (sorry Zelda &